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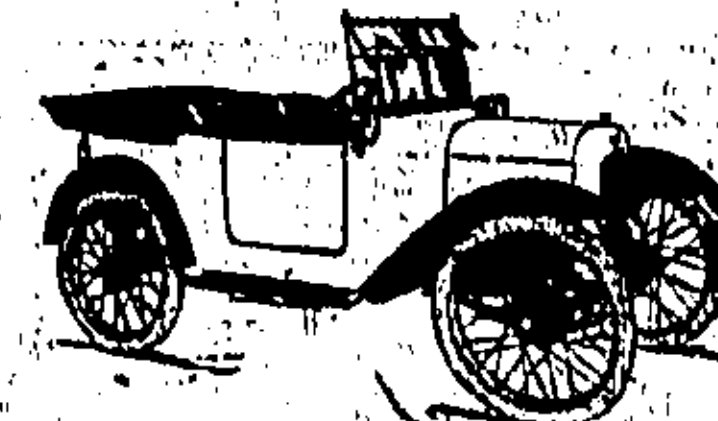
The China Mail

Temperature 79 Barometer 29.57
Rainfall 0.01 in. Humidity 9

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To-day's closing rate 2/4 9/16
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THE AUSTIN SEVEN



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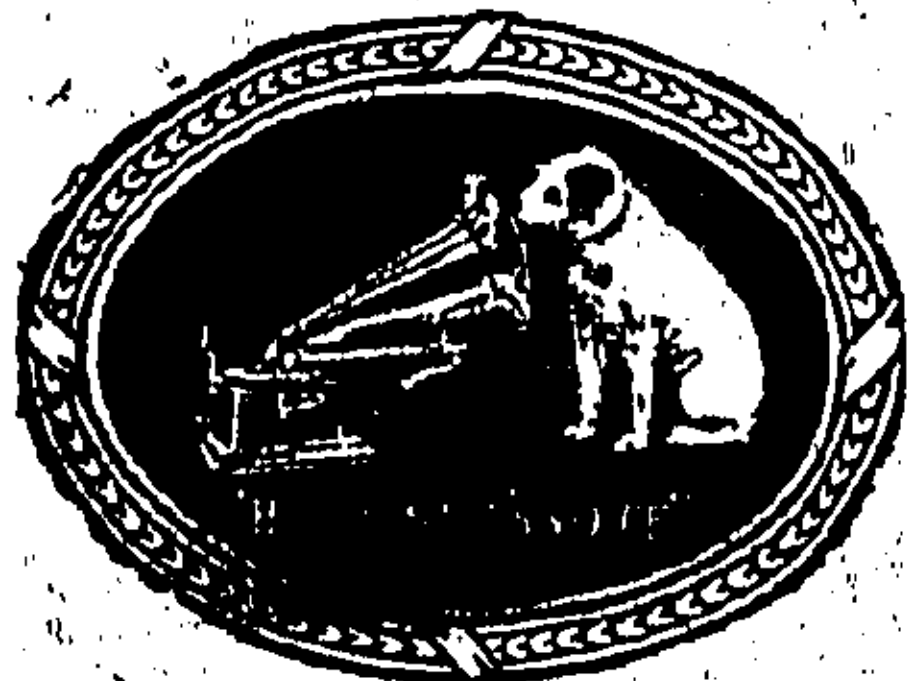
五拜禮

號八月八年四十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1924.

日八初月七年甲次歲年三十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



NEW
VICTOR RECORDS
TO-DAY.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Chater Road.

DON'T LOSE YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

OPENING SALE

30% discount
for 8 days only (From 1st to 8th August 1924)

ON

All kinds of Cakes Biscuits,
Sweets, Cold Drink, etc.

THE MORINAGA'S CANDY STORE

16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Next door to Alexandra Cafe Co.

Telephone No. C. 4702

THE EASTERN GARAGE CO.,

35, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

Best cars for hire and sale, clean place for
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EXPERT DRIVERS. MODERATE CHARGES.

FINEST SWISS

LADIES'

WRISLET

WATCHES



SENNET FRERES

PEDDER STREET

(OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL)

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

RUSSIAN DEBATE FIZZLES OUT.

LLOYD GEORGE ISSUES CHALLENGE.

NO DISPUTE YET SETTLED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Parliament adjourned on Monday 30 after a brief resumption of the Russian debate, initiated by Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George challenged Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to state a single subject in dispute which had been settled by this so-called Treaty.

He opposed the guaranteeing of any loan to Russia.

Mr. Ponsonby replied that the agreement secured to the members of the House of Commons every right and safeguard. They were making a satisfactory beginning by establishing machinery, giving the Soviet Government an inducement to settle rapidly; because not one penny would be guaranteed until all points were settled.

When asked the proposed amount of the loan, Mr. Ponsonby replied that loan negotiations would only be possible after the second Treaty had been concluded. He said he was unable to give the House any idea as to the amount. It would be for the Government to judge the amount when liabilities had been satisfied.

LLOYD GEORGE REPLIES.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the grounds of last evening's adjournment had been complied with when the Prime Minister stated that the Treaties would be available to the House. He therefore supported Mr. J. Clynne's appeal that the House should discuss the adjournment.

BUSINESS CONCLUDED.

Thereupon the House of Commons passed the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, finally passing the financial provisions for the year. It is unlikely that any vote will be taken as regard Russia now that the Opposition Press, during the adjournment of the debate, have given the question political significance—even if the Liberals supported the Conservatives, which is not likely. Consequently the Russian debate is virtually dead and a vote is unlikely.

VIEWS OF M. RAKOVSKY.

In a press interview, M. Rakovsky said the agreement was an immense step forward. It was the first time the Soviet Government had given their pledge to satisfy the interests of the different categories of English claimants who lost by the Russian Revolution. He said it was a profound mistake to consider the loan as a concession entirely favouring Russia. Without it, he said, any extension of Anglo-Russian Trade was impossible. But the political side of the Treaty was far more important than economic; it renewed Anglo-Russian friendship on a solid foundation.

BOXING.

JACK BLOOMFIELD v. TOM GIBBONS.

RECORD ATTENDANCE EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 7.

Tremendous interest is being evinced in the meeting between the heavy-weights, Jack Bloomfield (England) and Tom Gibbons (America), on Saturday afternoon.

The fight will take place in the Wembley stadium and, if the weather is fine, the attendance is expected to eclipse the world's record for any fight.

Both men are fit and well and both are most confident.

BRITISH SQUADRON WELCOMED.

GREAT RECEPTION AT VALPARAISO.

(Reuter's American Service.)

VALPARAISO, August 7.

A warm reception has been given in the Press and by the official and civil communities to H.M.S. cruisers "Delhi" and "Dauntless," which have arrived here. The two cruisers have called here as representatives of the British Special Service Squadron.

RIOTS IN DELHI.

HINDUS CLASH WITH MUSLIMS.

Delhi, July 17.—In connection with the disturbances at Delhi, the following statement is published by the Chief Commissioner:—Continual tension between Hindus and Muslims has been greatly accentuated by several rumours of forcible conversion to either faith. Special arrangements were made for the protection of the city during the 14th, that is, three days before 15th, an insignificant and unexpected quarrel between Hindus and a Muslim youth occasioned slight rioting in the morning. This was easily suppressed, but was followed by a serious Muslim attack, due to a false rumour of the death of the youth. The situation was promptly dealt with by the police but military assistance was invoked. The situation was under control by night. The hospital casualties were: Hindus, 8 dead and 44 injured; Muslims, 1 dead and 25 injured. An unknown number was privately treated. The police opened fired with buckshot, causing two deaths. There was no trouble on the 16th. On the following night rioting by Hindus in the centre of the city was easily suppressed. To-day the situation is quiet.

There was no trouble between the 12th and the 14th. The local authorities proclaimed on the morning of the 15th the special closing of the additional route through the Hindu quarter for cows destined for sacrifice. The order was resented by Mussulmen, especially the butchers. Serious rioting took place at midday in the northern suburbs of the city. The proclamation was enforced with difficulty and order was restored within two hours with military assistance. The hospital casualties were: Hindus, 8 dead and 44 injured; Muslims, 1 dead and 25 injured. An unknown number was privately treated. The police opened fired with buckshot, causing two deaths. There was no trouble on the 16th. On the following night rioting by Hindus in the centre of the city was easily suppressed. To-day the situation is quiet.

At Essex Assizes William Gannon, 22, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of Elize Springett, aged 63, during a quarrel at her house at Colchester, and James Rose, 50 who is Gannon's father-in-law, to three years' imprisonment in connection with the same crime.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS MADE.

LOAN AS MORAL OBLIGATION.

DAWES PLAN TO OPERATE EARLIER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 7.—Considerable progress was authoritatively announced at the conclusion of to-day's sitting of the Reparations Conference. The Germans agreed to consider the loan as a moral obligation, thereby satisfying one of the Reparation Commission's essential conditions of the enforcement of the Dawes plan.

It is also stated that the Dawes plan, on the request of the Germans, will be put into operation on October 5 instead of October 10.

Further progress was made in the discussion of the First and Second Committees' reports, on which agreement has virtually been reached.

HOME CRICKET.

SURREY v. SOUTH AFRICANS.

VISITORS' STRONG POSITION.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 7.

It was fine at the Oval, when time arrived for the resumption of the match between Surrey and the South Africans.

Rain had fallen overnight and during the early morning hours, which prevented a resumption before luncheon.

There was only a small attendance when the South Africans, having lost 2 wickets for 44 overnight, resumed their innings, on an easy wicket at 2.45 p.m. When stumps were drawn, the visitors had made 311 for the loss of 5 wickets.

Cusack scored 118 and Catterall, 63, both being undefeated at the end of the day.

In their first innings, Surrey made 300 to which Sandham contributed 51, F. C. M. Bander 46 and Shepherd 127. The last named batted 3 hours and 55 minutes and hit 18 fours.

Nourse took 3 wickets for 27 and Blanckenberg 3 for 37.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LABOUR.

MR. PURCELL PROPOSES VISIT.

CLOSER COMMUNICATION SOUGHT.

(Reuter's Service.)

MOSCOW, August 7.

Replying to an invitation to send a Trade Union delegation to Russia to establish closer communication between British and Russian Labour, Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, states that he has arranged personally to visit Russia at the beginning of next year or perhaps sooner. He declares his conviction that Russo-British Trade Union movements are approaching a united front.

MEXICAN ASSASSINS.

SLAYERS OF MRS. EVANS CAUGHT.

(Reuter's Service.)

MEXICO CITY, August 7.

It is announced that the assassins of Mrs. Evans have been captured and taken to Puebla City, where 60 prisoners, mostly Indian farm workers from the villages in the vicinity of the Evans's hacienda, have arrived.

GERMAN'S VISIT.

The excuse of Kathe Brintzer, a well-dressed young German woman, who landed from a.s. "Mecklenburg," and was charged before the Folkestone Bench with concealing 478 feet of cinema film, was that it was for private use.

Brintzer was also in possession of a cinema camera, which she declared. She said she was on her way to the Wembley Exhibition. She was ordered to pay double value, and duty 47 s. 2d., and the costs of an interpreter.

Messrs. Ben Tillett, M.P., A. Hayday, M.P., Ben Turner, M.P., J. W. Baileys and J. Thompson, and Miss Julia Varley have been appointed as British workers' representatives on six committees set up by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

André Hollinger, 21, a French Army aviator, who was killed when his machine crashed on a flight from Thionville to Metz, is the third son of the family, who live at Epinal, to be killed in a flying accident.

It's sure to rain again!

Get a

"MACNOVA"

WATERPROOF COAT

Light weight, intensely strong, thoroughly well made and waterproof

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

To Work in comfort during the day and Rest in comfort during the night use

SKETOIDE

and quickly rid the Office and Home of all MOSQUITOES, FLIES, SANDFLIES, etc., etc.

SKETOIDE kills all insects. SKETOIDE is pleasant in use. SKETOIDE is nonpoisonous.

THE PHARMACY.

Tel. C. 345.

No. 25, Queen's Road Central.



THE
CHEAPEST STORE
IN THE
COLONY.

SHOP WITH US

AND

YOUR SAVINGS WILL INCREASE.

20% discount on all cotton and woollen goods.

TAI YAU CO., LTD.

244-246, Des Voeux Road C.

Tel. C. 2637.

COATE'S & CO.

PLYMOUTH GIN

THE PUREST GIN ON THE MARKET
THE ONLY GIN DRUNK BY THE NAVY.

SOLE AGENTS

CALDERBROOK, MACGREGOR & CO. LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 71 Central

WHITEAWAY'S
SUMMER SALE

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR

SOUND BARGAINS

GENUINE "GILLETTE"

RAZORS

250 ONLY \$1.00 EACH.

QUALITY AND FINISH UNSURPASSED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

Issue of 49,000 Shares of the
Nominal Value of \$10 each,
(\$5 paid up)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the 3rd Call of \$2.50 per
Share on each of the 49,000 shares
allotted on the 19th day of May,
1923, has been made by the Company,
and that such call will be payable to
the Company's Bankers, The
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation in Hongkong on or
before the 15th day of August 1924.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 7th to
14th August 1924, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for
Round Trips during the
months of July to September, from
Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda
Anchorage) and return, calling at
Swatow and Amoy on both the
upward and downward Voyages,
by the Company's new, fast, well
appointed steamer "Hui Ning" at
the reduced rate of \$30 for the
round Voyage, including Meals
while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be
available for return only by this
steamer, either by the Voyage for
which it is issued or by her
following sailing from Foochow.
Duration of stay at Foochow 48
hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days
and the steamer will leave
Hongkong from the Company's
Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at
daylight on her return (Weather
permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch
will convey passengers from
Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow
City, if required.

For further particulars and
dates of sailing—

Apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED
our Offices to Bank of Canton
Building (2nd floor).

GEO. P. & H. A. LAMMERT,
Stock & Share Brokers,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1924.

TUNG SANG

TAILOR

11A Peel Street

男生上等洋服
專利荷槍畫線

EXPERT FITTERS

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
SERVICE.



DRIP FILTER
WITH
ICE CHAMBER.
Price \$30.00 each.

LEE KEE
21, Wellington St.

TANG YUK, Director
of the
14, d'Aguiar Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Copies for Free

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 8 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 1 Cent
for 8 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—Immediately in Hong-
kong, on Lower Level Two
Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.
Rent about hundred Dollars. Apply
Post Box No. 350, Hongkong.

TO LET.

TO LET—European Flats with
flush system, airy and well-
lighted, Wing On Building, Nathan
Road, Kowloon—opposite Po Hing
Theatre. Apply to The Wing On
Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Shop and Office No. 12
P. d'Aguiar Street. Apply at the
Premises.

TO LET—Ellenbud Villas
Apply E. T. H. Bunje c/o
H. M. H. Nemazee, Prince's
Building.

TO LET—One Godown in
DUDELL STREET now
occupied by Messrs. Alexander
Ross & Co., Ltd. For Particulars
apply to—H. Ryttonjee & Son,
16, Queen's Road.

FOR
FRENCH TUITION

Write to
G. MOUSION
c/o "The China Mail" office.

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an INTERIM DIVIDEND
has been declared in respect of the
Financial Year ending on the 31st
December 1924, and will be paid on
FRIDAY, the 29th, August 1924, as
to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per share on
the Old Shares (Fully paid), Thirty-
three Cents (\$0.33) per share on
Bonus Shares (Fully paid) Nos.
171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents
(\$0.06) per share on the New Shares
(1924 Issue) upon which
\$2.50 per Share was paid up on the
15th March, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the 8th
to 29th August (both days in-
clusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an INTERIM DIVIDEND has
been declared in respect of the
Financial Year ending on the 31st
December, 1924, and will be paid on
FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1924, as
to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share
on the Old Shares (Fully Paid),
Thirty Cents (\$0.30) per Share on
Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos.
60,001 to 150,000, and One Cent
(0.01) per Share on the New Shares
(1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per
Share was paid up on the 15th May
1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
8th to 22nd August, 1924 (both
days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1924.

**No Corn
Can Resist
"Gets-It"**

We matter how long you've had your corn,
how bad they may be, whether hard or soft, or



What you have had, before this ointment
will get your corns out, and your feet
will feel like new. It is the only corn
remedy that has been tried for years,
and it has been found to be the most
effective. It is the only corn remedy
that has been tried for years, and it
has been found to be the most effective.
It is the only corn remedy that has
been tried for years, and it has been
found to be the most effective.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES



Made to order. **ROYAL & CO.**
No. 1, d'Aguiar Street

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING** of the Club will be
held in the Board Room of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on
THURSDAY, August 14th, 1924, at
5.30 p.m. for the purpose of
confirming the resolutions passed at
an Extraordinary General Meeting
held on 22nd July, 1924.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1924.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

**A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING** of the
Club will be held in the Board
Room of Messrs. Jardine Matheson
& Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY 14th
August 1924 immediately at the
conclusion of the first Extraordinary
General Meeting.

This Meeting is called on the
following requisition—

28th July, 1924.

To the Stewards of the Hongkong
Jockey Club, Hongkong.

In accordance with Rule 52, We,
the undersigned Voting Members of
the Hongkong Jockey Club, request
you to convene two Extraordinary
General Meetings of the Club, for the
purpose of considering, and if
thought fit, passing (in accordance
with Articles 53) as a Special
Resolution, the following Reso-
lution:—

That the first and second
paragraph of Rule 39 be struck
out, and in lieu thereof the follow-
ing new paragraph substituted:—
"The Entrance Fee for all
newly elected Ordinary Mem-
bers, as well as for Naval and
Military Officers on the Active
List, shall be \$10—and the
Annual Subscription \$10."

T. E. Pearce A. H. Barlow
H. B. L. Dowbiggin F. G. Walker
W. K. L. Sheaton T. W. Doyle
A. H. Potts L. J. Davies
M. T. Johnson A. Nisim
F. H. Kow W. Logan
J. I. Humphreys G. H. Gibson
H. W. Bird D. E. Clark
G. A. Harriman E. S. Abraham
D. M. Ross L. G. Bird
W. T. Stanton

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1924.

Dyspeptics Can Eat What
They Like

If they take half a teaspoonful of
Bismarck Magnesia in a little
water immediately after eating.
No matter how badly you may
suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia,
gas, flatulence, or acidity—no
matter how many medicines you
may have tried without success—
don't give up hope. Thousands
who once suffered as you now
suffer—who had tried everything
without obtaining relief—now
enjoy perfect health, and can get
almost anything without the
slightest pain or discomfort. You
can do the same if you will go
to-day to any good chemist and
get a package of Bismarck
Magnesia. Take as directed above
and you'll soon forget you ever
had a stomach. You'll find your
vital organs strengthened, while
content and enjoyment will fill
your life. But be quite sure you
yet the right thing—for your pro-
tection the oval "BISMARCK" trade
mark is prominently displayed on
the wrapper, and you should look
for it when buying.

The Sign
of the
Genuine

See it on
every
package.

MRS. MOTONO
ELECTRIC MASSAGE
31a, Wyndham St., 2nd Floor.

HEE HING & CO.
Tailors.
30a, Pottinger Street.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors.
Dresses and Outfits.
Suits made to order.

MAIL WEEK-NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND
NEAR.

Sir Herbert Samuel, High Com-
missioner in Palestine, left
Jerusalem for England on three
months' leave.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., was
sworn a member of the Privy
Council and afterwards had an
audience of the King.

Dr. E. A. Gardner, professor of
archaeology at University College,
was elected vice-chancellor of
London University.

Kathleen Donovan, 72, flower
seller, made her 114th appearance
at Marlborough-street when she
was fined 10s. and costs for being
drunk.

A flying boat, which holds 12
passengers in a fine saloon, was
launched at Southampton for ser-
vice between Southampton and the
Channel Islands.

Owing to the great rush of
British tourists in Switzerland, an
additional train de luxe, arriving
at Bâle every Saturday evening, is
being run during the season.

A letter written by Mary Queen
of Scots in 1574 to the Archbishop
of Glasgow acknowledging the
receipt of sweetmeats, was bought
by Messrs. Quaritch at Sotheby's
for £295.

A cow driven through the main
street of Coalville, Leicestershire,
went into the Employment Ex-
change and mounted two flights of
stairs into the office where the
workless are interviewed.

William J. Dennis, 26, assistant
relieving officer at Deptford to the
Greenwich Guardians, was re-
manded at Greenwich charged
with forgery and falsifying docu-
ments with intent to defraud.

At the funeral at Kirtton, Lincoln-
shire, of Mr. Williams Dennis, the
"Potato-King," the coffin was
taken to the cemetery on a farm
trolley, and other farm vehicles
were used for the wreaths.

Leonard Caldicott, a schoolboy
camping on the 200 feet East Cliff,
Whitby, fell over the edge, but his
descent was broken by a project-
ing rock, whence it dropped into
eight feet of water and was rescu-
ed.

Poplar guardians last decided
not to appeal against the decision
of Mr. Justice Russell on June 5
that the guardians had no right to
grant out-relief to dockers who
took part in an unauthorized
strike.

The output of coal for the week
ended June 14 was 3,235,700 tons,
compared with 5,120,200 in the
preceding week, and 5,651,100 in
the corresponding period of last
year.

The system of communicating
weather reports to telephone
subscribers started in April 1923
has been abandoned, states Mr.
Hartshorn, the Postmaster-General,
because the use made of it had
become trifling.

Twenty-five per cent. of chest
complaints can be attributed to
poor and carbonated being used in
footwear, said Mr. John Hoyle,
London secretary, at a Boot Trade
Federation Council meeting at
Scarborough.

George Rouel, 60, gateman,
stated to be suffering from arterio-
sclerosis, was at York Assizes found
not guilty of the manslaughter of
Ernest Sunderland, 28, killed by a
train at Muston; Filey, level
crossing on June 10.

The P. and O. boat trains to
Tilbury Docks formerly running
from Liverpool-street will in
future depart from St. Pancras
Station, the train service having
been transferred from the L. and
N.E. Railway to the London,
Midland and Scottish.

HAVE YOU A BABY IN YOUR
HOUSE?

If So Let Baby's Own Tablets
Help You To Keep Him Happy and Well.
Childhood ailments come quickly and
mean should always be at hand to
promptly fight them. Baby's Own
Tablets are the ideal home remedy, for
they are easily administered, the little
ones like them, and they are guaranteed
absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or
other harmful drugs, so can be safely
given to even the youngest and most
delicate babies.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets
is usually noticed in the gentle movement
of the bowels, due to their cleansing
effect. When this happens it is the
best possible proof that the Tablets were
needed and are doing their work. But
this is not all their work—far from it.
The next thing is that they sweeten the
breath, cool the feverish skin, if any, stop
the muzzling and whooping, if the child
had caught cold, relieve the pain and
griping if it has indigestion, colic or
summer complaint, allay the pains accom-
panying the cutting of teeth, and natu-
rally prevent constipation, and a natural way
quickly promotes sleep, giving sleep.
Of children or post-natal, 40 cents the
bottle. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 10
Lange Road, Shanghai.

THE SOUDAN.

PAST AND PRESENT.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL REPINGTON.

If Zaghlool Pasha, Prime
Minister of Egypt, is unhappy
about the speech of Lord Parnoor
on the Sudan in the House of
Lords on June 25, he has no one
to find fault with but himself. All
this year our politicians and
publicists have been most re-
strained and reserved in their
expressions of opinion about
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian
relations. Everyone knew that
the questions, reserved for
future discussion when the
Protectorate terminated in 1922,
were due for examination by the
two Governments in the course of
the current year, and no one wished
to make a settlement more difficult
by interfering in any way with the
pending negotiations. As the re-
served questions include the
security of communications in
Egypt, defence, the protection of
foreign interests and minorities,
and, last but not least, the Sudan;
the importance of these matters was
plain, and the view here was that
the negotiators should be left com-
pletely at liberty to enjoy a quiet
discussion and to make a settlement
unembarrassed by public demonstra-
tions.

This was not, it seems, the
attitude of Zaghlool Pasha toward
the pending discussions. Not once
but many times, he was clearly
and loudly announced that we are
usurpers in the Sudan and must
get out, and he has gone so far as
to allege that he could not attend
the proposed meeting in London
unless the future position of the
Sudan were defined in advance
in accordance with his views. That
may be a Middle Eastern concep-
tion of negotiations, but it does not
happen to be ours. No doubt the
political prestige of the Egyptian
Prime Minister may be enhanced
in his own country when he
assumes an attitude of extreme
and aggressive nationalism, but
this attitude is not a proof of
statesmanship, nor of knowledge
of the British people. Bluff does
not go down very well here. If
people are ready to negotiate, let
them negotiate, and we shall meet
them fairly; but if they think to
bluff us out of a position they
mistake the people whom they
have to deal with.

Mehemet Ali, as we called him
in the old days, marched into the
Soudan in 1819, and Egyptian rule
lasted till 1883. The original
success was due to the weakness
of the inhabitants, their civil wars,
and their divisions. Their detesta-
tion of the Egyptians was caused
by the rapacity and incompetence
of the new masters, who made the
life of the Soudanese people un-
endurable. It was Mohammed
Ahmed, the Mahdi, who gradually
became identified as the central
figure and the soul of the national
resistance. Never was rebellion
more deserved. From the Mahdi's
defeat of Zuhair in 1896, through
the victory of Abba in 1898, the
destruction of Rashid Bey, and
finally the great defeat of Hicks
Pasha in 1898, and the capture of
Khartoum in 1898, the power of
the dervishes grew, until at last the
entire Egyptian garrison, 40,000
strong at one time, was either
driven out of the country or killed.
To ask us to believe that a people
who threw their Egyptian masters
out of the country want them back
again is to ask too much of our
credulity.

BRITISH GENERALSHIP.
From an almost unarmed and
pastoral people the followers of
the Mahdi, and of his successor,
the Khalifa Abdullahi, became
the Prussians of native Africa and
raised quite a formidable pro-
fessional army, all things con-
sidered. Twice they defeated
the Abyssinians disastrously; both
in the plain country and the hills,
and no one who has seen their
fight has ever doubted their
fanatical bravery. "But for the
English," declared the Khalifa
many times, "I would have con-
quered Egypt." It was British
generalship, science, money,
and organization, arms,
regimental leading, and warlike
qualities which prevailed after
1896, when we began to reconquer
the Sudan. Gratefully we ac-
knowledge the brilliant fighting
qualities of our Soudanese
battalions and the steadiness of
the Egyptian units when trained
and intermingled with warlike
races. Very gratefully, too, we
recall those brave, patient, healthy
fellahs who make up the most
perfect of labour corps. But to
suppose that Egypt could have
conquered the dervishes is frankly
an absurdity.

It was our flag, and the Turkish
flag, not the Egyptian flag, which
is a later invention, that were
hoisted over the sad ruin of
Khartoum.

Their Second Summer the
hardest.
Nothing and hot weather make this
second summer a trying time for little
ones. Summer disorders of stomach and
bowels and infantile cholera may be
quickly controlled and entirely relieved
by Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea
Remedy. Every child in a little sev-
eral water always relieves. For sale
everywhere.

AUSTRALIA SORRY.

REFUSAL TO GRANT
EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

Melbourne, Vic., June 20.—
Profound disappointment is ex-
pressed in Australia on the decision
of the British Parliament not to
grant Empire preference. How-
ever, the Prime Minister, Stanley
M. Bruce, sees a ray of hope in
the closeness of the House of Com-
mons voting. He said:
The fact that preference for
dried fruits was lost by only the
narrow margin of six votes when
550 members voted shows that
imperial preference is the liveliest
issue in England, and has made
immense strides in the last few
months. I regret the decision, but
when it is remembered that there
was a free trade majority of 80 in
the House of Commons, and that
six weeks ago the McKenna duties
were abolished by a majority of 62,
the margin on the present occasion
is surprisingly small.
This is significant of the trend of
thought in Britain, and discussion
of the economic conference stimu-
lates Imperial thought among the
British public. Reports of recent
debates show that while differences
of opinion exist regarding the
methods, there is an overwhelming
majority in favour of Imperial
development.

Australia has adopted as a
method of promoting closer Im-
perial trade relations a system of
granting preference to Britain.
Unfortunately the result of the
House of Commons division shows
that Britain is not prepared in that
respect. Still, in view of the
narrowness of the majority, the
vote can hardly be regarded as a
final decision, though it must be
accepted for some time.
Ramsay MacDonald's indication
that he is prepared to reverse the
previous determination and to in-
dorse the establishment of the
economic committee, recommended
by the Imperial Economic Confer-
ence is most welcome.
The immediate task of the com-
mittee would be to examine all
methods of promotion of closer
Imperial trade relations by means
other than preferential tariffs.

Gordon's old Palace on that
memorable day in September, 1898,
when our task was finished. We
thought, and still believe, that the
miserable policy which caused
Charles Gordon's martyrdom, and
all the other mistakes which so
deeply affected public opinion
here at the time, were a closed
book for ever. Circumstances
rather than our own will had made
us masters of the Egyptian
Soudan, and we set ourselves
down to administer and educate
the natives up to a higher standard
of civilisation than they could ever
have reached without us. It is
perfectly true that since 1899 the
British and Egyptian flags have
been used together, but our right
to rule the country is better than
that of Egypt, and if one flag has
to go it will not be ours.
The administration of the fifteen
provinces of the Sudan by the
British District Commissioners is
open to the examination of anyone
who cares to travel over that vast
territory, and the traveller will
find that every year more natives
of the Soudan are employed upon
administrative work. Who would
exchange British for Egyptian
rule? No one certainly, who has
seen the two at work.

Past events point to the prob-
ability that if, for any cause, our
flag lapses, one or other of the
European races, and not Egypt,
will replace us. But our presence
in the Sudan has become a
British Empire question, and
through the most southerly post of
the old Dervish Empire we are
close to the British Empire, and
the Albert Nyanza. Our railways
lead to the Red Sea, and it is a
matter of comparative indifference
to us whether Lower Egypt is
closed against the Sudan or not.
In British Empire interests also we
have to secure the Suez Canal
from interruption, and thus, for
better or worse, our interests and
those of Egypt are inseparably
connected. There is really nothing
but the childish megalomania of
Zaghlool Pasha to prevent
every reason to be contented with
her share in the government of
the Sudan.

A sense of realities is wanting
in the Egyptian Parliament and
Government. Egypt is not a
large country, but rather a small
one with no room for expansion;
Egypt can never stand alone,
and can never become a great
military power, because she is
without the industries which sup-
port modern war. She possesses, to
occupy a strategic position of
great importance, and the fact
combined with her weakness
makes extreme dependence upon
able for her continued existence
as a State. All these instincts and
demonstrations against us are
really very silly. We did not put
ourselves down to set another up.
Egypt needs the sense of respon-
sibility associated with her new
independence, and where it
is assuredly no power which can and
will do more for a reasonable and
friendly Egypt than England.

SLANG.

GALSWORTHY IN FAVOUR
OF IT.

John Galsworthy favours the
introduction of slang into the
English language, "in reason." So
he informed a representative of
"The Christian Science Monitor,"
but he did not approve of its being
"freely admitted." He granted
that the phrase he used regarding
its incorporation in his address on
"Expression" before the English
Association at Bedford College, was
an "elusive phrase," but he
asserted: "It won't bear stretch-
ing." He declared:
Slang is vigorous and apt. Prob-
ably most of our vital words were
once slang; one by one timidly made
sacrosanct, in despite of ecclesiast-
ical and other wraths. I am
waiting to see the expression
"rummy-too" canonized by Dean
Inge, and "gets my goat" can-
onized by Professor Santa-
Cruz.

Nothing is more willing to a
writer attempting to introduce a
new word of expression than to re-
ceive such a letter as this: "Dear
Sir: I am a great admirer of your
work, but will you please tell me
what 'davery,' on Page 253 of
your last novel means? I cannot
find it in the dictionary." The
beauty of a slang word is that you
need not put it in the dictionary; it
carries its own meaning to its own
muffin hell.

And dare we condemn Cockney
—a lingo whose waters, in southern
England, seem fast flooding in over
the dykes of the so-called Oxford
accent, and such other rural
dialects as are left? There is per-
haps no greater divider of society
than the difference in viva voce
expression. If the East End of
Hampstead Heath on a bank holiday
pronounced its aitches and
said "Bai Jove! In't it rather
nice?" Or, on the other hand,
the West End dropped its aitches
and said, "Aow! Look at the
cows in the byre," should we not
be very near to a social millennium?
Which of these two forms of
English, Cockney twang or the
drawl of "culchah," is the more
desirable as a national form of
speech? The spirit of the age
seems to favour Cockney, and cer-
tainly it is glibber on the tongue.

ENGLISH STILL GROWING.
Mr. Galsworthy liked to regard
the English language as still in the
making, capable of new twists and
bold captures; yet he thought their
attitude toward it should have
"more reverence, that they should
love their mother tongue, as they
love their country, and try to ex-
press themselves with vigour,
dignity, and grace."

Mr. Galsworthy said the soul of
good expression still kept to the
mark of meaning, and did not
betray truth in fresh angles, new
lights, but neither at the expense
of significance nor the detriment of
verity; never, in fact, just for the
sake of being unexpected. Con-
cerning the connection between
expression and character drawing
in prose fiction, he said that some
characters, as those of Rabelais
and Dickens, owed their survival to
happy extravagance, and those of
Fielding, Jane Austen, and Anatole
France to ironical restraint. Tol-
stoy's characters were inhabited by
what one might call "familiar
spirit," a mysterious call. Such
characters convinced the reader
that he might meet anywhere recog-
nize them walking the everyday world.
This quality demanded an unself-
consciousness rare in English and
French novelists—perfect, simple
expression, without trick, manner,
or suspicion of desire to seem
clever, modern, or aesthetic. The
most perfect example of "familiar
spirit," permeating both book and
its characters was Mark Twain's
"Huckleberry Finn"—"that joy-
ous work as sure of immortality as
any book I know."

LOURDES "MIRACLES."

Thirteen hundred pilgrims from
Lourdes have returned to England,
the majority crossing by special
steamer to Folkestone.

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and buzzing of

MOSQUITOES

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effectually repel these noisome pests. Perfectly
harmless to the most delicate skin.
Remember—the Anopheles mosquito carries the
malaria microbe.

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N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European
Optician.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1924.

STICK TO FACTS.

Before passing judgment upon the Government's policy towards Russia several important points must be taken into account. The Russians may be barbarians. Let us say they are. But let us also remember that they are barbarians we must trade with if the world is ever to become normal again. Russia has been reconstructing herself energetically. Her production is increasing under the new economic policy; her exporting capacity is rising steadily. In short the Russia of to-day is not the crippled country of five years ago. The Russia of to-day is a country with which we can do a vast trade that will not only materially relieve our unemployment problem but will also, as we have already pointed out, greatly help to restore Europe's

economic stability. Therefore it goes without saying that we must trade with Russia. This brings us to our next point. We cannot trade properly with Russia unless we recognise the Soviets. Here again, if we are to consult our real interests, we have no choice. The Powers may not love the Soviets, but since they cannot alter this system—how often have they tried!—they must accept it with the best grace possible. This much all the Great Powers, with the notable exception of the United States, appear to have grasped, but none of them seems yet to have realized that political recognition is not in itself enough; anyway if Russia is to become a useful member of the family of nations again. Indeed political recognition must remain largely meaningless unless Russia is to receive the practical aid she needs so urgently. This practical aid of course is only another name for a loan. Now before Russia can secure a loan she must win the confidence, not of the British Government alone, but of the

investing public. But since the investing public, through the bankers, resolutely refuses to trust Russia, deadlock is reached—unless the British Government steps in and guarantees the loan. Actually, deadlock having arisen, this is what the British Government plans to undertake, hence the uproar in the House of Commons yesterday. With that uproar we do not propose to deal. Much of it was due to Party tactics, and, anyway, as to-day's later cables report, the Russian debate is virtually dead and a decisive vote challenging the Government's very existence is considered most unlikely. Neither is our purpose here to weigh the merits of the conflicting demands which have been advanced by both sides, since the agreement is by no means final and the Government is giving the House of Commons full opportunity to make any alterations it wishes before a single penny is guaranteed. Simply we wish to point out, as we said in our opening sentence, that before passing judgment upon the Government's policy towards Russia, several important points must be taken into account—briefly that we must trade with Russia, however much we may choose to hate the Russians; that since we cannot change the Soviet system in Russia we have no option but to recognise it politically; and that recognising Russia politically is meaningless unless we grant along with it the practical aid which will restore the country's credit. How much sacrifice we should make for these ends, is of course, largely a matter of opinion.

Running Risks

That the Star Ferry Company, since its inauguration, has never had to answer a charge of gross negligence on the part of its employees speaks volumes for the care exercised on behalf of the traveller. At the same time it must be patent to the careful observer that passengers on the ferries are continually running risks which might easily be avoided. As one boat was about to leave Kowloon last evening, we witnessed what American journalists would describe as a "near accident." When the whistle sounded, the platform gate was still open and the gangway down. Three Chinese youths and three maidens ran to board the ferry. The former got on board, but the coolies in charge of the gangway pulled it up with a jerk just as the latter were about to set foot on it. One of the young ladies narrowly missed being hit in the face as the gangway went up. It may with reason be claimed by the Star Ferry Co. that passengers are not expected to try and get on board after the whistle has sounded. The Law would probably uphold the contention, but a jury might well add a rider to the effect that the gate from the platform should be closed the moment the whistle sounds and that those travellers already through the gate should be allowed on board before the gangway is raised. The other side of the shield is best illustrated by the ubiquitous school-boy, who so often insists on climbing on board after the ferry is in motion. Again the closed gate and the recommendation made above would meet the case. By and large the Star Ferry Company's employees are most solicitous of the public's welfare and a little give and take along the lines suggested should reduce the risk of accidents to an absolute minimum. We make the suggestion in regard to the closing the gate in the full belief that the Star Ferry Company Management will look into the matter. With regard to the risk-running school lads, pedagogues, parents and Scout Masters should be able to bring home to them the error of their ways.

Mr. George and Dawes' Scheme.

When Mr. Lloyd George, in the discussion in committee of supply on the condition of British trade, made his statement regarding what he described as the danger to home industry of the proposed loan to Germany under the Dawes' report he was accused of shortsightedness by a certain section of the Press. Indeed one paper accused Mr. Lloyd George of preferring an economically disabled Germany to one with money in its pocket for purchasing. An examination of the "Times"

report of Mr. Lloyd George's speech shows that the statement which led to this allegation was to the effect that the proposed loan to Germany and a free money market would make Germany an extremely dangerous competitor; that he was afraid most people did not realise the real significance of the scheme and that, if they did not awaken to its meaning and make provision against its dangers, there was a possibility of the unemployed at home remaining so for a considerable period. Mr. Lloyd George is not alone in his fears regarding the effect of the Dawes' scheme on British industry. In an article in the Westminster Bank's monthly "Review," Mr. Walter Leaf says that the Dawes' plan not only places Germany on a gold basis but makes provision for an enormous expansion of exports. The possibilities of a combination between the dollar and the gold mark, between the credit resources of the United States, on the one hand, and German enterprise and world commerce, on the other, form a prospect which cannot be regarded without anxiety so long as the pound is depreciated in the exchange markets of the world, says Mr. Leaf. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for the safeguarding of British industry was alleged in a certain section of the Press to be a sign of the weakening of his professed Free Trade principles—namely the setting up of an enquiry into the excess of imports into Britain over those of exports; but Mr. Leaf's proposal is very different. He states that in self defence we shall be forced on to a gold basis for the pound whether we wish it or no, and he agrees with the City editor of the "Times" that a preliminary step to this should be the raising of the Bank rate. Such a proposal is bound to result in a public outcry; for outside the banks the opinion is strong that any advantage to be gained from a reduction in the cost of living will be more than lost in the curtailment of business undertakings and consequent dismissals of employees.

Miss Marie Tempest who del-ighted

Hongkong theatregoers a year or two ago with her delightful acting in comedy, has returned to her first love. Not since 1899, when she sang, in London, the been heard in musical comedy, a branch of entertainment in which, from 1885 onwards, she had gathered laurels innumerable. The piece in which she returns is a Nigel Playfair production at the Lyric, Hamam-smith (London), in succession to the old Congreve comedy "The Way of the World," Clifford Bax and Armstrong Gibbs have written words and music, respectively, for "Midsummer Madness." The cast contains only four characters. Associated with Miss Tempest will be Frederick Ranalow and Hubert Bisdell. There will be no chorus. Congreve's play, by the way, ran for five months and never, one reads, played to a losing week.

Lady patrons of the picture shows doubtless have their own ideas about the love making of certain "heroes," but assuredly they will be thrilled to learn, by way of a "Photoplay" magazine investigation, the choice of a number of the leading ladies. Norma Talmadge cites Eugene O'Brien as the greatest screen lover of her experience; Alice Terry, Ramon Navarro; Gloria Swanson, Rod la Rocque; Barbara La Marr, Lew Cody; Alma Rubens, Lewis Stone; Pola Negri, Robert W. Frazer; Betty Compson, Richard Dix; Blanche Sweet, Conrad Nagel; Nita Naldi, Rodolph Valentino; Corinne Griffiths, Frank Mayo and Conway Tearle.

"Sir Gerald du Maurier presiding at the annual meeting of the Rehearsal Club at Wyndham's Theatre (says the London "Daily Chronicle") told the story of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Downing-street butler on an occasion when the Premier was going to a reception by the King at Buckingham Palace. Mr. MacDonald had attired himself in a dinner jacket and black tie. "That won't do, sir," said the butler as the Premier was about to depart. "You will please wear a dress coat and a white tie." Mr. MacDonald obeyed the old permanent official and presently made his appearance in a soft hat and an ordinary scarf. "No, you mustn't go like that," ejaculated the butler. "Silk hat and a white scarf, please." The Premier again obliged, and thus properly garbed made his way to the Palace.

Mr. William Henry Phillips, of Risholme, Cobham, Surrey, £5,453.
Miss Alice Lowe, of Shepp, Leicestershire, £5,797.
Mr. Edward Wadsworth, of 19,

Nicol-road, Harlesden, N.W., £20,989.

Surgeon-Colonel Richard James Rees, of The Corner House, 62, Addison-gardens Kensington, W., senior medical officer at the Ministry of Health and a member of the Army Hygiene Committee, £18,404.

Alderman William Davis, of St. Mary's-road, Leamington, Warwickshire, three times Mayor of Leamington, £15,944.

Mr. Joseph Smart, of Holesowen, Worcestershire, auctioneer, left £500 to his servant, Jane Easterfield, £10 for mourning, and £1 a week for 12 months, £10,738.

Mrs. Tramp—"Uilo UNFAIR. Jim, wor's gorn wrong?" Mr. Tramp—"W'y, the madness of people—that's wor's gorn wrong! I called at this 'ere house and asked if the master was him; and they said No; so o' course I sticks my fut in the door, and shoves him—and bled if the master's son wasn't in, and give me a black heft, an' knocked me teeth down me throat an' chucked me rat darn, the spite. Mean an' grovelling deceit I calls it!"

Today's Poem.

"I am lost."
Will no one find me soon?
He who found the world alone
Will one day find me too.
Till then
I reach out quivering hands, I yearn
Over the world across the sea,
Mountains and forest where men dwell.
Even to the stars I lean.
Oh that a woman or a man or child
A bird, a beast, a flower or a tree
Would come and cry—he's lost—
And find me so.
Round them these hands, to them
This heart would cling,
For I could be a daughter or a son,
A fruit upon the tree, a folded bud,
A wolf cub, or a nestling in the nest,
But no one comes or speaks or looks.
Is all the world lost still, ah then
I must upon another quest alone.
—Lewis Townsend.
in "Time and Tide."

WEATHER-CALENDAR.**AUGUST 8.**

1666. A mighty fine bright night, and so upon the leads, though very sleepy, till one in the morning, looking on the moon and Jupiter with this twelve-foot telescope.
—Pepys.

PROHIBITION IN 1000 B.C.

It seems that the consumption of wine reached a very high point about a thousand years before the Christian era. It was about this time that Lycurgus, King of Thrace, set himself to check the tide of drinking. He did not rely on half measures, but passed a Prohibition Act at once. A strict teetotaler himself, he forbade the use of wine to his subjects and rooted up all the vines within his dominion—so that Prohibition is by no means a new idea. How long it lasted in this case history does not tell us, but the end was that his subjects mutilated and put Lycurgus to death, alleging that he had drawn down upon his country the anger of the gods by insulting Bacchus and driving him ignominiously away.
—William Little.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

August 8.—Coronet Theatre; "Forever."
August 8.—The Star Theatre; "The Darling of New York."
August 8.—World Theatre; "The Bachelor Girl."
August 8.—Queen's Theatre; "The Broken Wing."
August 9.—Lammet Bros., at No. 26, Godown, the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, 600 bundles mild steel square rods, 11 a.m.
August 11.—Lammet Bros., at No. 17, Godown, China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., Connaught Road West, 6,000 sacks flour, 11 a.m.
August 12.—Lammet Bros., at Sales Room, Duddell Street, postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.
August 13.—Lammet Bros., at Sales Room, Duddell Street, a selection of jewellery, 11 a.m.
August 14.—Second meeting of the Sandakan Light and Power Co., (1923) Ltd., at St. George's Building, Chester Road, 11 a.m.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Podder Street, noon.

October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Podder Street, noon.

October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Vaux Road, Central, noon.

October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Podder Street, noon.

November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Vaux Road Central, noon.

OTHER MEETING.

August 14.—Extraordinary General Meetings of the Hongkong Jockey Club in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., 5.30 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Five sewing "machines" were reported to have been stolen from the Kam Hing knitting factory in Haiphong Road. They are valued at \$300 each.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 26, amounted to 37,205 tons. Sales during the period were 76,990 tons.

Still drawing interested audiences to the Star Theatre is little Baby Peggy's first big picture, "The Darling of New York," which is being screened again in Kowloon's only cinema this evening.

A New York telegram stated that all the Eastern States are suffering from a heat wave accompanied by unusual humidity. Thousands are spending the nights in the parks and on the beaches, which have been opened to the public.

Evening Service is being held in the Peak Church on the Sundays in August at 6.30 p.m., conducted by the following: August 10, Rev. G. R. Lindsay; 17, Rev. Dr. J. P. MacKie; 24, Rev. J. Northcott, C. F.; 31, Rev. H. Copley Moyle. *Advt.*

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. P. de Roux, of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, arrived from France by the s.s. "Arya" Rideoau. Other passengers included Messrs. Samuel Cary and R. M. Scrivenor.

Commander Bower arrived from London in the s.s. "Kalyan" yesterday. Other passengers included Mr. H. J. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Clemo. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hale, Mr. B. H. Perry and Mr. R. F. Kingderson. Through passengers for Shanghai included Mr. R. N. Burne, Mr. J. Elmore, Capt. G. S. King and Capt. J. I. Scott.

Mr. "Joe" Constantine, who has been in the service of Sarkies Brothers, the well-known hotel proprietors, for upwards of twenty-five years, is taking over the management of the Grosvenor Hotel, Stamford Road, Singapore. Mr. Constantine will be remembered widely from his association of many years with the Raffles Hotel management and more recently with the Strand Hotel, Rangoon.

H.K.V.D.C.**LATEST CHANGES.**

The following promotions and appointments in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps are contained in to-day's Orders.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 288 Corporal A. L. Terry, to be Sergeant (Signal Section).
No. 90 L/Corpl. W. E. Hollands, to be C.Q.M.S.
No. 422 L/Corpl. E. Thompson, to be Corporal.
No. 423 L/Corpl. G. T. Padgett, to be Corporal.
No. 130 Sapper F. D. Leonard, to be Lance Corporal.
No. 430 Sapper M. Coupland, to be Lance Corporal.
No. 493 Sapper N. J. Owen, to be Lance Corporal.

"FOREVER."

Hongkong cinema-goers have their last opportunity this evening of seeing "Forever," the big Paramount film which has been the feature attraction at the Coronet Theatre for the past few days. "Forever," as most local cinema-goers now know, is the film version of George du Maurier's very popular book "Peter Ibbetson." Wallace Reid and Elsie Ferguson take the leading roles.

CRICKET INTERPORT.**ARRANGEMENTS STILL UP IN THE AIR.****SHANGHAI NEARLY CERTAIN**

So far there is no change to record in the arrangements for an interport cricket match during the coming season. As previously mentioned in the "China Mail," Shanghai have not promised definitely or officially to send a team but it is believed that "unofficial" correspondence has been passing to and fro and that there is every probability of a Shanghai team playing in Hongkong in the course of the next few months.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the Straits Settlements. As was the case in previous years an invitation was sent down but up to the present it does not seem as if there is a likelihood of the Straits being represented in a triangular contest. Still, there is no saying if it may not yet be found possible, at the last moment, to send an eleven to try conclusions with Shanghai and Hongkong.

Those in charge of the arrangements aspire to have the interport matches start on Monday, November 10, be continued on Tuesday, (Armistice Day) and through the week if necessary. These details have yet to be fixed up but it is expected that the Shanghai v. Hongkong game will be played to a finish and two other representative games will be played.

Selection Committee. In due course, committees will be appointed to go into details and a selection committee will be chosen.

In connection with the date of the interport match, it should be mentioned that the Shanghai cricket season ends generally in September and if the match takes place much later it will mean that their interport team will have to remain in practice throughout October when it begins to get cold up there. If the match does come off it seems that the Shanghai team will consent to the date suggested, i.e., Armistice Week.

After September 1, nets will be put up at the Hongkong Cricket Club and, invitations will be sent to the various clubs to send their "interport possibles" for practice on the Club ground so that they may catch the eye of the selectors. Interport trials will come along later. Until then, comment on the form of "probables" and our chances of retaining the "Ashes" so gloriously brought home by Tam Pearce's eleven last year, will be mere guess-work.

SIGNS OF UNREST.**CHAN ONCE AGAIN ON WAR-PATH.****YUNNANESE MAY QUIT.**

Despite the absence of authentic reports, rumours are gaining credence that General Chan Kwing-ming's troops are advancing after their spell of enforced inactivity, and hiding in the Waichow region. One report has it that the advance guards of a detachment under his ally, are within striking range of Sheklung which is on the Kowloon-Canton Railway and only two or three days' march from Canton. Inquiries made by a "China Mail" man from various sources to-day, brought no denial nor confirmation that unrest prevails in the ranks of Dr. Sun's troops on the East River front and that critical developments are pending. What is most disquieting of all is that the Yunnanese army, having proved his greatest strength in the hour of trial, is professedly tired of fighting although some construe this as peevishness at the restoration of favour to the Cantonese troops. From a Yunnan tin merchant in Hongkong it was ascertained that the Yunnan troops, in Canton and outside, wish to return to their native province and that General Lam Hui-Chan Kwing-ming's ally is to guarantee safe conduct along the upper stretches of the North River and through Lok Cheong.

WATCHMAN ASSAULTED.**HUNANESE TO BLAME.**

(An Occasional Correspondent.)

Canton, August 6. Yesterday an Indian watchman was badly assaulted by some of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Hunanese soldiers. This occurred near the Actors' Association in Canton. The watchman had to be taken to hospital as the result of his injuries.

Firing has been heard near the aerodrome at Tai-Sha-Tow. However, there was nothing serious. Coolies were being forced to do military transport and the shots were fired just the better to impress them.

DEATH AT HOME.

COMMANDER BECKWITH.
R.N.
FORMER HARBOUR MASTER.

General regret will be felt at the news of the death at home of Commander Beckwith, R.N., which was conveyed in a cable received here at noon to-day. Death took place yesterday at The Cottage, Tafton, Tisbury, Wilts., where he and Mrs. Beckwith have been living in England.

Commander Beckwith was invalided out of the service in Feb. this year, after 18 years in the Harbour Department. Before his departure, he was the recipient of a handsome silver rose bowl from the European and Chinese staffs of the Harbour Office and the subsidiary departments connected with it.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, before he left, sent a letter of appreciation of the work he had done for the Colony. Since Commander Beckwith left here, his friends have heard from him regularly, and, although his health had been not of the best, his letters were always so hopeful that the cable to-day came as a shock to many.

His Career.

Commander Beckwith, who was in his 54th year, had been in charge of the Harbour Department long enough to carry out many improvements, which have benefited the Harbour and helped to raise the port to the advanced position it now occupies.

Commander Beckwith joined the Navy in 1893 from the Mercantile Marine, and served as navigating officer on H.M.S. "Dido" on the China station under Admiral Sir Gerard Noel.

Following on the great typhoon of 1906, which caused the death of the then Harbour Master, Capt. Barnes Lawrence, Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of the Colony at that time, asked for Lt. as he then was Beckwith's services as a practical officer to take charge of the difficult situation which the typhoon had left the Harbour Department to face.

Commander Beckwith's services were soon by the Navy, and he became acting Harbour Master. He was faced with an immense task, for in addition to the 3,000 vessels that had been lost in the typhoon there were ships to be moved all over the Harbour and outside, and the loss of almost all the lighters made the working of cargo a very difficult matter. By the strenuous efforts of all concerned, everything was accomplished.

At that time Capt. Basil Taylor was assistant Harbour Master, but was away in England. He was appointed to the position of Harbour Master, and Commander Beckwith was appointed assistant Harbour Master, a position which he held for 11 years. During that time, however, he was acting Harbour Master for periods amounting to nearly nine years.

During the War.

At the outbreak of war in 1914 Commander Beckwith was an early volunteer to join the fighting forces, but Sir Henry May decided that he could not be released. Later on the Harbour Master, Capt. Basil Taylor, was released for service, and was away from 1915 till the end of the war. Commander Beckwith acting in his stead during that absence.

The war brought a large amount of work to the Harbour Department, and Commander Beckwith assisted in drafting rules regarding the movements of ships at night, and also became master of the Prize Court. He had charge of all prizes that came into Harbour during the war. In addition, he became coaling officer for the Government and the military, and was successful in breaking up a coal ring which was formed in Japan. He secured between 70,000 and 80,000 tons of coal at a saving of nearly \$800,000 on the market price of coal at that time.

One thing which Commander Beckwith will be always remembered for is the buying and relaying of the commercial buoys in the Harbour. In 1916 he was asked to form a Committee to consider the purchasing of all buoys in the Harbour. With the growth of the port's shipping the old system became impossible to work successfully, and led to congestion at some anchorages, while others were unoccupied. The Committee was formed by Commander Beckwith, Mr. R. M. Dyer and Mr. D. MacDonald. As a result the buoys in the Harbour were all bought for the total sum of \$200,000, and they were all relaid to suit the various parts of the Harbour. Later the number was increased to 56 and this number now forms the commercial anchorage, which is probably the most effective and cheapest in the world. This may be a high claim, but it will be remembered that in the record typhoon of August 1923 the "Empress of Australia" rode out the terrific storm at buoy No. 43 without its moving a yard. In typhoon sea-

SHAMEEN STRIKE.

CONDITION OF STALEMATE.

There is no change to record in the Shameen strike situation. Reports are current that mediators are still active but it remains to be seen whether their efforts will bear fruit. A prediction has been made that either side may modify its stand before the week is out.

Alleged Student Activity.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Students in Canton are unable to assist the Shameen strike committee on mass in the work of agitating for a complete boycott against the foreign concession, as all the schools are now closed for the summer holidays. The Young People's Division of the Kuomintang Political Party, including many students, has informally assumed the committee of its support.

The strike and boycott are not so much anti-foreign as anti-British and anti-French, and the offer of several students in Sacred Heart College (French) and Holy Trinity College (British) to assist the proposed movement and the hesitation of the boys from the Canton Christian College and other American-dominated missionary institutions to participate in the agitation bear this out.

Temporary Policemen.

A Canton correspondent writes to the "China Mail" to say that natives of Swatow are being employed in Shameen as police pro tem and the strike leaders have drawn the special attention of their pickets to the fact. He also adds that attempts were made to induce them to leave but the men being mostly Hakka and not Cantonese there was no fraternising.

U. S. "GOB" FINED.

MERRY TIME COSTS TEN "BUCKS."

An American sailor, named Clayton Shampoa, appears to have had a riotous time in Spring Garden Lane last night. He was charged at the Central Magistracy this morning with doing damage to four doors and a gas lamp fitting and also with disorderly conduct.

He admitted that he was drunk at the time and said that his ship was the U.S. destroyer "Ashville." The charge of disorderly conduct was withdrawn and the defendant was ordered to pay \$10 compensation.

TABLES TURNED.

TEN DOLLARS FOR TELLING LIES.

A man who appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning to prosecute for the theft of a blanket, found the tables turned on him in rather a surprising manner. He persisted in his statement, that the defendant was carrying the blanket when arrested, in spite of police evidence to the contrary. Eventually he admitted that he had been telling falsehoods and was fined \$10 or must undergo 14 days hard labour for perjury.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

WING ON EMPLOYEE AS PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Edward Harris, a European living at Leighton Hill Road, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lloyd at the Central Magistracy this morning as the result of a summons for assault taken out against him by a foki in the employ of the Wing On Company.

Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for the foki. Mr. Harris was not legally represented. No evidence was given, and the case was fixed for hearing on Tuesday.

The foki was delivering goods at the time that the alleged assault was made.

sons in Hongkong it is the ship's chains that give, and not the buoys.

The Strike.

The strike of 1922 proved another arduous time for the Harbour Master, and it was no doubt a good thing that it did not occur in the typhoon season, for a number of ships were left in Harbour with only their officers on board. Every part of the Harbour which could be utilised for mooring ships was used, and Junk Bay became a kind of branch office of the Harbour Department, the ships themselves being used as a means of making out of clearance papers for vessels going out.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

CHINESE ON "SALEM" WITH ARMS.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

For firing, or attempting to fire a revolver, which he believed to be loaded, at an Indian police constable when arrested on Wednesday aboard the s.s. "Salem," Sin Kiam, a Chinese, was committed to the Criminal Sessions for trial, when he appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning.

A further charge, of complicity in the recent robbery from the coolie quarters of the Cosmopolitan Dock, will be heard this afternoon.

The Indian constable said that when on duty aboard the s.s. "Salem," which was lying alongside the Cosmopolitan Dock, he noticed the defendant and asked him what he was doing aboard. The man said that he was a boiler-maker and was attending to the boilers. Shortly afterwards, witness noticed the man in the Chief Officer's cabin and placed him under arrest. When taken to the chief boiler attendant it was found that the man had no right to be on board; and witness took him down the gangway with the intention of taking him to the Dock office and informing the police.

At the bottom of the gangway, witness continued, the man broke from his grasp and producing a revolver, pulled the trigger. The hammer fell but there was no report. Defendant pulled it again with the same result. Witness grappled with him and, on officers from the ship going to his assistance, the man was secured and the police communicated with.

Stolen Revolvers.

When searched by the Police, another revolver was found, this having been tied between his legs. Both had been stolen from the Chief Officer's cabin.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Magistrate, said that he would not sentence defendant on the charge of theft until the charges of unlawful possession and firing at the constable had been heard at the Supreme Court.

FLOOD RELIEF.

CANTON STRIKERS MAKE CONCESSION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The Flood Relief Committee in Canton has received further contributions in money and food stuffs from the Hongkong Chinese. The Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong, in addition to the \$20,000 remitted a fortnight ago, have up to the present sent 3,000 sacks of rice, costing \$32,500. There are other supplies en route, which include gifts from the Confucian Society and the Chinese postal employees of the Hongkong Post Office. Since the 5th relief expedition the Kwangtung Merchants Volunteer Corps has been joined by the Tung Wah Hospital and the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. The Volunteers are now planning their 9th expedition. It has been announced that the first four trips of the new steamship "Tung On," sailing on August 9 from Hongkong, will be operated for the benefit of the relief fund. All freight and passenger receipts will go to the relief committee. It is understood that a large part of the cargo now coming from Shanghai to Canton by British ships consists of supplies for flood relief, and in consideration of this and by request of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, the committee in charge of the Shameen strike will permit the stevedores to unload these ships on their arrival at Canton.

FLOATING CARGO.

ANXIETY FOR STEAMER.

"SARIE BORNEO'S" FATE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, August 7. Portions of cargo found floating indicate that the local steamer, "Sarie Borneo," has been lost. The vessel left here bound for Borneo and nothing has been heard from her since her departure.

SINGAPORE INCIDENT.

STUDENTS APOLOGIZE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, August 7. The incident at the Medical College, arising from the students' refusal to accept the distribution of prizes, has been settled. The students apologized for their behaviour and returned to their studies.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

U. S. BANK.

RE-DISCOUNT RATE.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, August 7. The Federal Reserve Bank has lowered its re-discount rate from 3 1/2 to 3.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Floods Cause Stagnation.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, write under date of August 7 as follows:

Again, it is our painful duty to record a period of stagnation and utter dullness since the issue of our report, on June 28 last.

We cannot recall any like period in the whole history of the yarn trade which was such an absolute blank so far as Indian yarn sales are concerned, as the one now under review.

The dealers, who are, of course, equal sufferers with the importers by the present state of affairs, attribute this entire absence of demand to the heavy floods that have been experienced in the interior districts. Even the violent fluctuations in American cotton have scarcely caused a ripple on the surface of the prevailing dullness.

On the other hand, prices in Bombay were changed and have moved upwards:

Unwashed stocks 8,800 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 1,100 bales.

Shanghai.—Market is reported a tad or two higher, probably following the trend of the American cotton.

Japanese Yarn.—After its recent heavy fall, this yarn has to some extent made a fair recovery, and some moderate business was put through. Quotations:—No. 20s. at \$261 to \$256, No. 10s. at \$224 to \$228, No. 16s. at \$249, No. 20s. at \$263, No. 20s. at \$247 to \$253, No. 10s. at \$229, No. 20s. at \$259, No. 20s. at \$258, No. 12s. at \$242.

Raw Cotton.—No sales, nor stock. Quotations:—Bengal \$55 to \$60 per picul, Chinese \$58 to \$66 per picul.

HOME TRADE.

Messrs. Morrison & Spiegolberg, Manchester, report as follows under date July 7:—

Cotton.—The market shows little change and operators are disposed to stand aside until the outlook is more certain one way or the other.

Yarn.—The yarn market presents no new feature of activity, and the holidays in the American section are having a depressing effect on turnover.

Cloth.—Towards the end of last week a number of important markets began to enquire for Manchester goods. For this enquiry to develop into actual business, a certain measure of price stability is required. Before new crop cotton can reach the mills, however, there is an opening for a considerable volume of trade. The holiday season now in progress may slightly alleviate the pressure to buy.

The bulk of the business under negotiation is on Indian account. Bombay and Calcutta are both offering, with Calcutta the most prominent. Madras, Rangoon and Karachi are also mentioned.

The bids from China are more presentable, and offers are being made for shirtings and sheetings. A small miscellaneous trade is going through for Java and the Straits. Isolated transactions only are reported for the Near East, though inquiry for stock lines is fairly general on behalf of Egypt and the Persian Gulf.

Printing and finishing styles are in request for South America, but on the whole, business is very patchy. Greys are being purchased by the Continent.

MORE ARMS.

CORSICAN CHARGED WITH POSSESSION.

FINED \$500.

Two men with their heads close together—the one a Corsican argued the suspicious of Sergeant Simpson who boarded the s.s. "Azay le Rideau" yesterday afternoon. He walked towards the men whereupon the Corsican produced a revolver and attempted to throw it overboard. It hit the deck rail, however, and whilst the Sergeant and the greaser struggled for its possession a Chinese detective, accompanying the Sergeant, picked it up.

The greaser appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning charged with unlawful possession of the pistol. He gave his name as Dominique Damiani and said that he was a French subject although a Corsican. He said he had been with the Messageries Maritimes Co. for 40 years and had never been mixed up in similar trouble before.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton said that his ship's officers had certified to his good character and this would be taken into consideration. Defendant would be fined \$500 or must undergo six months' hard labour.

PASSING US BY.

MAJOR ZANNI'S PLANS.

Major Zanni, the Argentinian flier, who left Allahabad yesterday, will not call at Hongkong in his attempt to encircle the globe, according to Mr. P. D. Murphy, who left by the s.s. "Azay le Rideau" this morning for Shanghai to complete preparations for Major Zanni's arrival there.

Mr. Murphy said it was scarcely possible for Major Zanni to call here as his machine is not amphibian. He expects to call at Canton and from there he proposes to go on to Foochow and Shanghai, then to Seoul, Korea, and over to Japan. Owing to the impossibility of getting a British machine, Major Zanni is flying a Fokker, with a Napier engine of the same type as that used by Squadron Leader MacLaren. This he has used all the way from Amsterdam, but when he reaches Tokyo he will discard it in favour of a hydroplane, which will take him and his colleagues to Canada.

There Major Zanni will have a third machine—an aeroplane—for making the Atlantic crossing.

Accompanying Major Zanni on the flight is a second pilot and navigator, Lieut. Thomas Nelson Page, and Mechanic Belfrage. So far they have made excellent progress, having covered over 5,000 miles within a fortnight. The flight was started from Amsterdam on the morning of July 26, and Lyons was reached the following day. On July 30 the aviators were at Constantinople, and Aleppo was reached on the 31st. August 1 found Zanni and his companions at Bunder Abbas, and on the 2nd they got as far as Karachi. Given favourable weather conditions they should reach Canton within a fortnight.

Supplies of "Shell" lubricating oil and benzine have been placed at all landing places.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHTER.

The local strike of moulders, it will be remembered, was due inter alia to Chinese and foreign employers refusing to accede to the men's demand for an increase of pay. It is now learnt that the Chinese employers will accede to the demand for an increase of pay, providing other demands are withdrawn.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon and attended by representatives of both parties, but with what result is not known.

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S.S. "ALTERNATION"Wednesday, 20th August
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Thursday, 4th September

ALTERNATION—Via Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Monday, 1st Sept.

ALTERNATION—Via Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Tuesday, 26th August
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Tuesday, 12th August
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Monday, 11th August

ALTERNATION—Via Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Tuesday, 12th August
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Thursday, 14th August

ALTERNATION—Via Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Sunday, 10th August
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Sunday, 17th August

ALTERNATION—Via Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Thursday, 14th August

ALTERNATION—Via Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. "ALTERNATION"Monday, 11th August

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FOOCHOW.
Aug. 10—O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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Kobe.
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Manila.
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Yokohama.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE VIA

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Aug. 20—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
21—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
22—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
23—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
24—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
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27—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
28—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
29—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.
30—N.Y.K. Kaito Maru.

FOOCHOW.
Aug. 10—O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
11—O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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SHANGHAI.
Aug. 10—O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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YOKOHAMA.
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CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"BENRINNES"
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 11th inst. will be subject
to rent.
All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 18th August,
or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the God-
downs, where they will be exami-
ned on the 11th inst., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
ELLERMAN LINE.
From UNITED KINGDOM and
CONTINENT.
THE Steamship
"CITY OF DUBAN"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
her are informed that all goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after 13th August, 1924, will be subject
to rent.
All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Under-signed on or
before 30th August, 1924, or they
will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesday or Friday between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within
the free storage period of one week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1924.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF DUBAN"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

THRU THE JAPAN, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS,
AND AFRICA, INDIA, BURMA, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	From	Destination
"DEVANHA"	9th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BIOLIA"	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"MANTUA"	23rd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	30th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	20th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	27th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	4th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	18th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	25th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	1st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	8th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	15th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	22nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	29th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	6th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	13th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	20th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KALAN"	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"KALAN"	9th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"KALAN"	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"KALAN"	23rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KALAN"	9th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KALAN"	16th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KALAN"	23rd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand,
Australia, San Francisco etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London
via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KALAN"	9th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	16th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	23rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	6th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	27th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	11th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	25th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	8th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALAN"	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

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INSURANCE.

SUICIDAL FIGHT ON IN JAPAN

MANY FIRMS TOTTER.

Highly critical is the condition of the general fire insurance business, states the "Japan Advertiser." It is not too much to say that it is already worse than being in a dilemma. The fire of last September caused the financial status of each fire insurance company to be exposed to the public gaze. It served to remind the public of the recklessness of trusting their properties to the protection of the companies which do not have adequate reserve funds.

The earthquake caused a total loss of ¥1,400,000,000 to the 32 leading fire insurance companies, which is a record figure in the annals of fire insurance. The damage caused by the San Francisco earthquake and the resulting fire was not more than \$50,000,000. At the time of the earthquake, the fire insurance were not at first very much worried, confiding in the exemption clause contained in the insurance policy. Which, however, they witnessed the tremendous spread of the conflagration reducing the greater part of Tokyo and the entire area of Yokohama they were suddenly caught in the clutch of nervousness, for it had appeared that a mere exemption clause in the policy would prove utterly powerless in the face of the demands of the assured for payment of a portion of the insurance money under some government title.

On the other hand, most of the assured had never even noticed the exemption clause in the policy and the expectation of having their damages made up by the insurance firms, they left their belongings behind them and ran for shelter from the fire. When afterward they were reminded of the presence of the exemption clause in the policy they lost a great part of their hope, but still they allowed themselves to entertain some vague prospect on account of the many arguments advanced by the legal experts about the nullity of the exemption clause, although it leaked out that the judges of the court were favouring the view that the clauses were valid strictly to the letter.

Companies Without Funds. Their disappointment became worse, however, when it became apparent that most of the insurance firms were practically devoid of the ways and means to meet their obligations, if any, toward the assured. Thus the insurers and the assured came to have one thing in common, although in all other regards their interests were conflicting, which was the absolute extinction of hope in the future of the insurance business.

Then the movement was started on interest of the Government in saving the situation which was practically in the state of a deadlock. The ultimate result was consent on the part of the Government to appropriate ¥67,000,000 to take up one tenth of the damage covered by the policies, which sum the insurance firms pledged themselves to reimburse over a period of from 30 to 60 years besides defraying ¥6,500,000 out of their own assets in order to show their sincerity of interest in the weal of the community.

A debt of ¥67,000,000 to be paid back in instalments over 30 to 60 years at the interest rate of 4 per cent. is a burden sufficiently heavy to keep the insurance business from making any positive improvement for a number of years to come, it is said by many. The public now knows the financial position of each firm and leaves without hesitation the weaker for the stronger with the inevitable consequence that the weak or the minor companies are tottering on the verge of ruin because of the sheer impossibility of getting new contracts.

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Mothers always give their children's health a good remedy for every weakness, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and influenza coughs. It is good for the little ones and grown ups too, and every one knows it contains no narcotics. Sold everywhere.

POLICE RAID.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DISPUTE.

Considerable surprise has been occasioned in Chinese circles in Hongkong by a number of arrests at the office of "The Sun Man Po," a newly-established Chinese paper at Stanley Street, Hongkong. It is reported that police visited the premises and took into custody several men there at the time.

Rumours have been going round in connection with the vernacular paper's policy and it is hinted that a difference of opinion has brought on the trouble.

FOUND STABBED.

FISHMONGER SET UPON BY GANG.

Guild trouble is thought to have been the reason for an attack last night on a Central Market fishmonger by about a dozen men. The fishmonger was found in Pottinger Street, with stab wounds in his thigh, and taken to the Government Civil Hospital. He alleges that the men forced him to leave his stall and then made the attack.

R.H.K.G.C.

SUMMER MEETING OFF.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the Happy Valley Summer Meeting, under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, has been postponed. The meeting was to have commenced to-morrow had the weather been favourable.

The Polish Minister in Washington has been instructed to inform the United States of his Government's intention to take up the question of the settlement of the Polish debt.

Suicidal Competition. The fearful competition now going on among these firms is literally in inverse proportion to the decrease of the insurable risks in the region between Tokyo and Yokohama. They grant discount rates absolutely unjustified by the calculation of the chance of risk. Nearly a year has already elapsed since the earthquake and yet still no agreement has been made among the insurance companies about the premium rate.

The chair of the president of the Insurance Institute remains vacant. There is thus no driving force to combine the different companies in one well unified group. Speaking figuratively, the present condition of the fire insurance world may be likened to the fleet that has no flagship to lead it on a well co-ordinated plan for the sake of the interest. The future of the fire insurance world depends much on the attitude of Mr. Kenkichi Kagami, the well known insurance magnate and former president of the Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

The history of Japan's fire insurance business since its very inception in 1888 is interesting. In the beginning companies charged the same uniform rate for all the different sorts of buildings without regard to the location. The great fire of 1892 which destroyed the greater part of Kanada district caused many a new firm to collapse, while on the other hand it was a fine advertisement for fire insurance business. Later in 1899 the big conflagrations that broke out successively at Toyama and Yokohama put an end to the many firms whose standing was not sufficiently firm. After the Russo-Japanese War the general prosperity of the business world induced a sudden increase of the insurance firms, a great many of which, however, were reduced to a very weak condition by the great fire of Osaka in 1909. At present there are some 50 Japanese firms and 30 foreign firms doing business in Japan under conditions having much room for improvement in the interests of the insurance business.

SHAMEEN STRIKE.

STATEMENT BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

REPLY TO PROPAGANDA.

The "China Mail" has received a statement for publication from the Shamene Municipal Council. The statement that the Hongkong papers "freely copy the 'Canton Gazette'" does not apply to the "China Mail" especially as regards the issue of our contemporary of August 5 from which not a line was re-produced.

The Statement.

The Council's statement reads: It is observed that the Hongkong papers freely copy the "Canton Gazette." As this paper is not a free agent and is in the hands of certain Chinese biased against what has been accepted freely as a fair settlement, it is necessary to analyse the statements in the first two columns of the issue of August 5.

In passing, it must be mentioned that great indignation amongst Foreigners has been aroused at the deliberate attempts made in earlier issues to force a point of view on the general public which is not in accordance with the facts. The facts are well known and ample evidence is in hand to give these to the world. The writer, however, refrains from a lengthy criticism of previous issues. Photographs of the strikers' terms, the Council's reply and the strikers' refusal taken from the original documents are all ready for publication, should the public interest demand it.

The following points are published as a challenge to the "Canton Gazette."

(1) The strikers' mediators were perfectly aware from the first that the public servants as a whole were not to be reinstated and said they were given to understand that this point would not be raised. When raised, a concession was made as regards public servants other than Police, immediately before the final meeting.

(2) The strike leaders themselves agreed that servants who misbehaved on leaving their employment were not entitled to reinstatement, and it is an absurd and dangerous precedent for the public to be the judge of whether a body such as the Police have behaved or misbehaved. If a concrete instance is needed, the Police have been supplied with a booklet, as stated by the "Canton Gazette," in which it is clearly stated that the past to be presented to them by Chinese leaving Shamene after the gates are closed is the Police Permit. The strike delegates in their own arguments elicited the fact that the Police had been in the habit of allowing Chinese to leave Shamene after the gates were closed, merely by presentation of a chit from the employer not chopped by Police authority.

The "Gazette" ingenuously utters a dismal indictment against the Southern Chinese race. People in foreign countries say that, and residents of 20 years experience have the memory that, a Chinaman's word is as good as his bond. In commercial circles there has been in the last 20 years a gradually growing necessity for commercial contracts enforceable at law, and the modern merchant in South China will say that the old adage applies no more. The Police, some of whom have 17 to 20 years' service, were engaged in the days when the mere engagement as Police was a satisfactory and honourable compact, and now the modern newspaper jabs at the foreigner for not having suddenly subjected his old time servant to a contract which impugned their honesty of purpose. It is not necessary for the public to study the modern trend of young China; it is a phase which is forcing itself on their notice. The Number One who has been dragged by his friends into this despicable argument is an old and highly-respected servant of 26 years' service paid at a rate which would make, if it has not made, the Chinese public services a gasp. The paragraphs which dragged this wretched man through the dust, clearly accusing him of betraying the trust of 26 years, is of a nature which could only be described in Esperanto.

The Council is accused of ignoring the existence of the Police from year end to year end. In 1923 Policemen, who were receiving \$17 and \$18 Hongkong currency asked for a raise of pay owing to the high cost of living. The Council took no notice of this, but they immediately voted them a minimum of \$2 Hongkong currency a month extra allowance. It cannot be conceived that the Police themselves could be so grateful as the "Canton Gazette" pleases them.

The paragraph headed "When the Strike was called" will, to anybody with a sense of humour, read as a laughable effort. We quote: "There was no disorder or trouble anywhere in the Concession, as the other Chinese employees had practically all left."

The facts in the next paragraph, insinuating that the Police were given a sort of leave of absence, are not stated. The matter was reported to the Chairman of the British Council that the Police wished to leave, and he gave instructions that if they so wished he would not detain them, but they should be marched to the bridge-head in a body; this was to show that they joined the strike movement as a body, and not as individuals. The "Gazette" might ask the French Police as to what was said to them. The Number One of the British Police had for years been accommodated in the Police Station with his wife and family. He was promised protection—a protection which is still being used in the City against their own countrymen by many Chinese—if he remained. He sent his wife and family into the City, and stayed for one day. His wife, it appears, then returned and informed him that the strikers had said that if he did not come out they would send her back to him minus one arm the first day, and minus a second arm the second day. They called him by name across the creek, and he left. The writer puts his blue pencil through the last four lines of the paragraph.

MURDER CHARGE.

CHAN DIN AGAIN IN COURT.

CASE REMANDED.

Chan Din, Indian chauffeur, lately employed by Mr. John Arnold, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on remand at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon charged with the murder of his wife on May 27.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Acting Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Fitzroy (instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ) appeared for the defence.

Sun Sze, No. 1 boy in the employ of Mr. John Arnold, at Pokfulam, deposed that on May 27 about 8.45 a.m. he saw Mr. J. Arnold leave for office in his motor-car driven by prisoner. On looking down from upstairs through a window about 10.45 a.m. he noticed accused return in the same car with his young son. Accused was in his shirt-sleeves and holding his uniform-coat in his hand. He heard accused say to Tong Ching, house coolie "I have chopped Ng Kwoo's legs" (Ng Kwoo was defendant's wife). Accused then immediately drove away in the car; he appeared to be excited at the time. Witness was engaged in house work upstairs between the hours of 8.45 a.m. and 10.45 a.m. and did not see defendant return before that time as far as he knew.

Police Evidence. Sub-Inspector Shaftain, No. 7 Police Station, stated that about 1 p.m. on May 27 he went to Mr. J. Arnold's house, where he saw Tong Ching, house coolie, who handed to witness a uniform. On looking through the pockets witness found a rusty old razor which had the appearance of not having been used for a long time. On the following morning witness handed the uniform and razor to Inspector Earner.

Sandj Khan, motor driver, employed by Mr. J. Arnold at Pokfulam, stated that he entered Mr. J. Arnold's service as a chauffeur on May 27. He was formerly employed by Mr. D. M. Biggar, late manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, whose residence is about 15 minutes' walk from that of Mr. J. Arnold on the same road. He first met prisoner 3 or 4 months ago, when he came to live in his late employer's house at Pokfulam and they became friends. They often visited each other, whenever they had time, before May 27. He knew prisoner as a married man. He had had no improper relations with defendant's wife, nor ridden in a taxicab with her. The case was again remanded until 2.15 p.m. to-day.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

OWING to the state of the ground THE HAPPY VALLEY SUMMER MEETING is postponed TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

By Order,
E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary, R. H. K. G. C.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1924.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

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SATURDAY, 9th August, 1924,
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(for account of the concerned)
640 Bales of Matted Square Ropes.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
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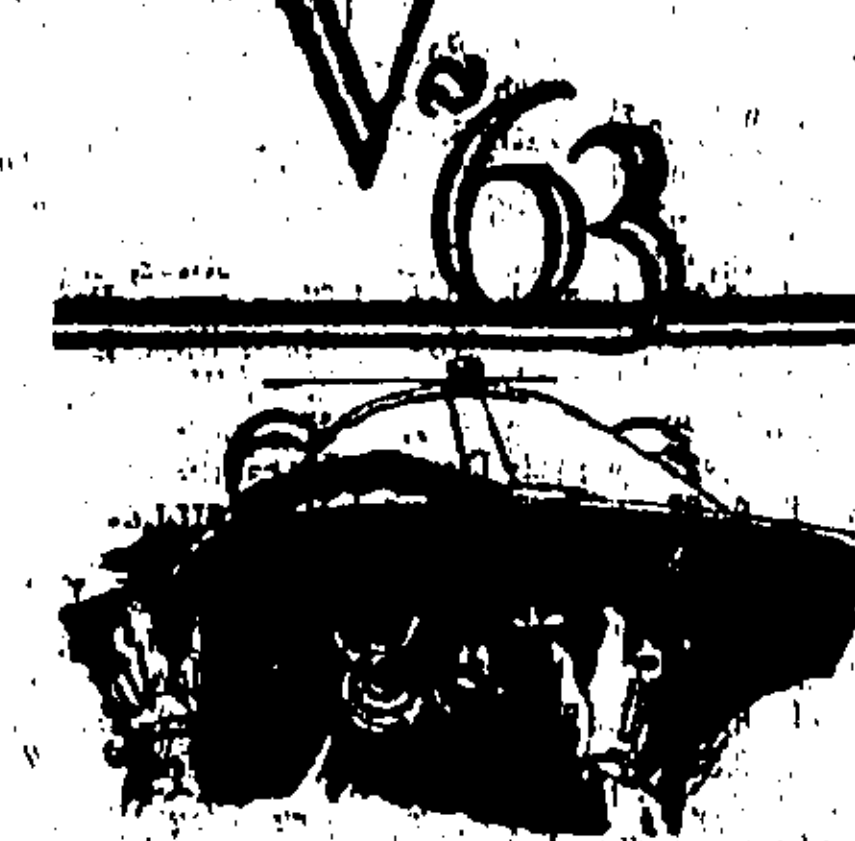
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ROXOR

BREAD OF LIFE. NEARNESS OF JESUS. WAITING TO CROSS.

Taking as his text "Jesus said, I am the bread of life" (John 6. 35), the Rev. C. Clouston Porri preached the following sermon on Sunday last:—

When Jesus is not in our thoughts He will be found on the margin. Divinely patient and persistent He waits to cross. "Behold, I stand," He says, "if any man open the door, I will come in to him, and sup with him, and he with Me." However, securely we may guard the threshold against Him He enters by ways unexpected.

An artist sees Him as "the despised and rejected of men"; expresses Him on canvas. The "rejected" attracts the crowd. A modernist interprets Him afresh. The Press finds in new interpretations good copy and increased circulation. Immediately an angry storm of protest outbreaks, a multitude of the most obscure and unknown friends of Jesus rise in His defence against the scholarly enemy.

The story of Jesus and His portrait fresh and intriguing are ever waiting to be re-discovered on the Gospels. The same Gospels to which modern scholar, artist and journalist owe their inspiration.

The discovery of the Christ of the Gospels has invariably proved to be the greatest epoch-making event in the history of the individual discoverer and in the history of any period in which He is discovered.

The Churches have made the most wonderful claims on behalf of Christ, claims which to-day are regarded as extravagant. The Gospels, however, surprise those who turn to them by showing that Christ made even more wonderful claims on His own behalf.

The two claims often appear in conflict. The world, grown weary of divided Churches and warring theories, has turned from the Gospels and the Christ. Our text might be used to illustrate what it would be well for the Churches and the world to forget and what the Churches of the future will not remember.

Our aim is not to discuss sacramentalism but to try and understand Jesus and His claim to be God's gift of bread to a hungry world.

Jesus means something to all of us. He claims to be the staff and stay of life, of life limitless as eternity; have we found Him to be "the bread of life" of which we eat and our souls live?

Men work for the bread which perishes, said Jesus to the crowd, men must also work for "the bread of life" which endureth unto life eternal. Faith in Him is the fruit of the labour of minds which react to His claims.

Much of the religious indifference of to-day is due less to the spirit of revolt against the authority of the past than to the lack of the spirit of inquiry. Men reject as outworn the religious ideas of yesterday, and in doing so are left without mental energy to readjust their ideas.

We quote from an article which appeared recently in "The Times." "The bane of intolerance is the degeneration of life in unfaith. Those who refuse to act in the light of the truth they acknowledge, and do not express their faith in life, will sooner or later lose the faith they have. "Life and religions are for them without meaning."

Men seem to exhaust their energies in criticism or in approval of Christianity as a system of teaching or a mode of life. Having passed their judgment on it they retire, as if it required more than they can be expected to give it in such a world as ours.

"In this way the 'rotten-hearted sin' of apathy comes over a man, robbing him of life's glow, enfeebling his will, and leaving him in hopelessness."

The earliest rejection of the claims made by Jesus and the latest have much in common. "This is an hard saying, who can hear it?"

The synagogue in Capernaum was crowded. Jesus is preaching to a multitude which He had fed with bread and fishes on the hillside the previous day, as they listen they begin to hunger for "the bread of life" of which Jesus is speaking, He, who had multiplied the loaves and fishes in order to feed them, announces Himself as "the bread of life" which would satisfy their soul-hunger. "I am," said He, the bread of life. "They dismiss His claim. "This is an hard saying," "From that time many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him."

We may not be able to soften the "hard saying," but we may find in the Gospels, the simplest, most satisfying and convincing

interpretation of Jesus and explanation of His unique claim to be God's bread.

"I am the bread of life." The significance of His claim, we believe can only be understood in the light of His personality. His whole life and work and not as it is usually sought in the "last phase" only.

The silent years He spent in Nazareth make their contribution to the interpretation of His claim equally with the solemn hours of the Last Supper and the tragic "last phase" the cross of Calvary.

In Nazareth where He lived and where till the age of thirty He worked as the village carpenter, Jesus became the Bread-Winner of the family. The Galilean neighbours of His could not understand how the bread-winner could become the "bread of life," it made the "hard saying" the harder.

There are reasons to believe that bread was sometimes scarce in the household dependent upon the labours of the carpenter. The dependent are often led to depend upon God for the common necessities of life.

"The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want. He shall feed His flock like a shepherd" were comfortable words and sure promises to the family in Nazareth.

While Mary, the mother, turned the little hand-mill and ground the corn, and Jesus, the Son, turned the wood into ploughs, His thoughts would wander from the corn to the golden cornfields He loved.

The fields around and the shepherd flocks spoke to Him of God. But the fields where the neighbours ploughed, and sowed, and the harvests were gathered to the joyous songs of the reapers taught Him a fresh lesson about God. They spoke to Him of a God, who like a Father, feeds His children with bread.

When He left the carpenter's shop and went forth to teach men about God, He gave them the lesson of the cornfields which He learnt at Nazareth.

He taught them to pray, "Our Father in heaven, give us this day our daily bread." The first great lesson about the "bread," is that it is the provision for and the gift made by God, and the Father, to the great family of men dependent upon His care.

We shall not understand the full meaning of our text unless we learn the first lesson about the "bread," the lesson most readily learnt by children—at their mother's knees.

The temptation of Jesus in the wilderness helps us to understand how He becomes "the bread of those who hunger for God."

A hungry Christ was tempted to turn desert stones into bread to sustain His life after a long fast. Life is more than bread-winning was the lesson taught in the wilderness. From the tempting stones Jesus turns, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God."

Man is dependent upon God. He is dependent upon a Father's care for his daily bread, He is dependent also upon a Father for guidance; for the daily bread of the word of God.

The man, who lives by bread alone, lives outside the family of God. The children, who eat the Father's bread, are not content with Father unknown and of whose will they are ignorant. They hunger for words which shall break the silence, reveal the Father, make known His will, the work He would have His children do.

Where there is no hunger for God the soul is dead indeed.

How abundant have been the harvests reaped by minds which have laboured to hear and to know the life-giving words of God!

The prophets, the world-religious teachers, poets, mystics, philosophers and saints are the inspired spiritual bread winners of the family.

Supreme and unique amongst them is Jesus.

He knew Himself to be God's most chosen Spiritual Bread Winner. The Father which sent Him, He gave Him a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak.

"My doctrine is not mine but His who sent Me."

The second lesson of the "bread" is, that it is the symbol of the provision which the Heavenly Father has made to satisfy the hunger of His family for knowledge of Himself, His will and His work.

Jesus was supremely conscious of Himself as God's special gift to His family. He was the Bread-winner of the children of men, He provided them with the "bread of words." "I have given them Thy word."

The world to-day is full of confusion and unrest, weary of strife, it yearns for peace and order. Signs are everywhere present of the stirring of a world-wide family consciousness. We hear of the

"brotherhood of nations" as well as the "League of Nations."

The world is hungering for God. It cannot live by bread alone. All strivings after unity are ultimately strivings after God in whom alone the divided families of men can become one family. All efforts directed towards promoting order and harmony within the world-family are ultimately efforts to make effective the will of the All-Father.

It was predicted of Jesus that "He should gather together in one the children of God that are scattered abroad."

He came and taught men about the Heavenly Father, who provided them with bread, He taught them also that the same Father provided them with "the bread of life." The bread of the words of God, which sustains the life of the great family, which strengthens the fact of the members of the family, who live in obedience to the will of God.

The world to-day is tempted to turn desert-stones into bread and heeds not the Christ who offers the true and living bread.

His words are to it as to the Galilean crowd "hard sayings." The hard sayings demand hard thinking. Jesus is never obvious, but He is always intelligible to those who will seek to understand Him. "This is the work of God that ye should believe on Him."

Faith has been allowed to degenerate into some vague religious sentiment. The latest description of faith I read is of that order. "What is faith?" said Jean. "It is a feeling, that you have when the church organ says 'Amen.'"

That is what makes you a Christian, that and the boys' voices and west windows and sunlight on Crusaders' tombs. You could die for Christ on the chancel steps of a cathedral, but you would not do it in a Methodist meeting-house made of corrugated iron!"

Mr. A. S. Hutchingson in "If Winter comes."

"Man cannot live by bread alone, the churches tell him, but he says, I am living on bread alone and doing well on it." But I tell you a Haggad, that plumb down in the crypt and abyss of every man's soul is a hunger, a craving for other food than this earthly stuff. And the churches know it, and instead of reaching down to him what he wants—light, light instead of what they invite him to dancing and picture shows, and you're a jolly good fellow, and religions is a jolly good thing, and no spoil sport, and all that sort of latter-day tendency. Why man, he can get that all outside the churches and get it better. Light, light! He wants light, Haggad. And the padres come down and drink beer with him, and dance jazz with him, and call it making religion a Living Thing in the Lives of the People. Lift the hearts of the people to God they say, by showing them that religion is not incompatible with having a jolly fine time. And there's no God there that a man can understand for him to be lifted up to."

Faith is more than that. It is the belief that God has revealed Himself as the Father of men and His will for the conduct of the life of His children. It means that we must create an intelligent content for our faith. God's words are thoughts, directions, and ideas, food for minds that feed on Him by faith and convert His words into nourishment for the life of the spirit.

Jesus was found oftener among the crowds than in the desert. He "came eating and drinking," a Friend of many friends. Multitudes followed the spiritual bread-winner, who fed them with the words of God. Crowds which sometimes hungered more for the daily bread than for the bread of life.

The Gospels tell of His compassion upon the multitudes and describe two occasions on which He provided Lord's Supper parties on the Galilean hill-sides. When with bread and fish sufficient for the meal of one He fed thousands.

The four Evangelists are careful to convey the impression that Jesus was more than one of the bread-winners of God's large family. He was the wonderful Bread-Maker, who multiplied the loaves.

The Gospels relate the effect produced upon the crowd by the miracles. The multitudes were filled with enthusiasm, and patriotism, they chose the Bread-maker as their king. Jesus withdrew Himself from them, hastily. They had mistaken Him, He sought no such royalty. He would not multiply loaves to ration a loyal army.

"They understood not the miracle of the loaves." Jesus might teach them concerning the Father, and the provision He makes of bread for the temporal needs of His children, and the provision of the bread of words. He provides for their spiritual wants. He might feed them with bread that they might

understand. He could also feed them with the "bread of life," but "they understood not the miracle of the loaves," they were unconscious of the deeper hunger of the spirit of those who know themselves to be the sons of God.

The third lesson of the bread is taught by the miracle of the loaves.

Jesus is something more than one of the many spiritual bread-winners of God's family. The Gospels describe Him as possessing the power to multiply loaves. He is creative, the Bread-maker.

This "something more" in Jesus Christ, which is described as the power to create bread, is one of the sayings which men are finding hard to-day.

"The miracle of the loaves" is not understood, and because of the miracle many refuse the "bread of life" which Jesus offers. The way of understanding lies in obedience to what is understood. Our Lord does not demand the surrender of the intelligence but of the will. "If any man will do His will" He says "he shall know of the teaching."

The story of the feeding of the five thousand is followed in the fourth Gospel by an account of a sermon delivered by Jesus in the synagogue of Capernaum, with the miracle as its theme and illustration.

The sermon reads very much like a sermon upon a sermon, in which the theme is the first Lord's Supper on the hill-side and the Last Supper in the upper room at Jerusalem.

The crowd which Jesus had fed wanted Him to be their Bread-maker. He replies in effect "Man shall not live by bread alone." "Labour not for the meat which perisheth" He says to the crowd "but for the meat which endureth unto life eternal, which the Son of Man shall give you."

Perplexed the crowd asks, "What work must they do? Jesus answers their work is to believe on Him. "What work does He do, that they might believe on Him?"

They remind Jesus that Moses fed their fathers in the wilderness with bread from heaven.

We quote the dialogue with which the Gospel introduces our text. Jesus corrects: "It was Moses who fed your fathers. My Father giveth you the truth bread of heaven."

My Father is giving Me to you as the true bread of heaven.

"I am the bread of life, he that cometh to Me shall never hunger, he that believeth on Me shall never thirst."

We can understand the amazement of the crowd on hearing these words. They found them a "hard saying," their enthusiasm died out, they turned away from the Teacher who had fed them on the hill-side, "and from that time many of His disciples went back, and walked no more with Him."

The claim of Jesus to be the bread of life was the beginning of the desertion which became total when on the cross He became the broken bread of life.

The world to-day is hungry for the bread which Jesus alone can give, the bread which alone can satisfy man's hunger of soul for God.

The claim He made is misunderstood, men either believe too little or too much. Doubt and credulity alike defeat His claim.

The indifferent dismiss the claim of Jesus until the Churches which are divided in their interpretation of it reach agreement. The practical man mystified by the metaphor may regard Jesus simply as one of many spiritual teachers. The ordinary religious man suspects sacramental and mystical meanings which are outside his experience.

Can we find a simple method of approach which may help us to understand what is unique in the claim of Jesus?

We can understand the early lessons about the bread.

We pray after Jesus "Our Father give us this day our daily bread." All knowledge of God as the Father of mankind and of men as His children dependent upon His care derives from Jesus.

"No man knoweth the Son but the Father, neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son and He to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him."

We can understand Jesus "that man shall not live by bread alone." All knowledge of God's Fatherly guidance the life of His children through those to whom God revealed Himself, His will and purposes. The bread of the words of God sustains the life of filial obedience.

"My meat and drink, said Jesus is to do the will of Him that sent Me."

If we believe that God as our Father has broken the silence of eternity, we give to Jesus a place unique and unshared among those who have heard His voice and communicated His will.

All knowledge of an individual relation to God, all personal con-

sciousness of sonship of the Father is realised by us through Christ alone.

Jesus, who was supremely conscious of His own intimate filial relation to the Father as the Son of God is the first born of many brethren.

"As many as received Him to them gave He right or power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name."

It is a matter of experience that the first move we make towards a personal relation to God is through faith in Christ, through Him we know God as our Father and ourselves as His children. He is the beginning of our life of sonship and when He claims to be God's provision for maintaining that life of sonship, the "Bread of Life," we should instinctively recognise that the same Jesus who gives life to the world would Himself sustain it.

The "hard saying" of our text can only be difficult to those who will not act upon His word and work that they may believe in Him. Let us pray Him that He will evermore give us of that bread that "we may feed on Him in our hearts by faith with thanksgiving."

Lastly and briefly. The First Lord's Supper on the Galilean hill-side and the Last Supper in the upper room are linked together as they are related in the chapter from which our text is taken.

"I am the living bread" said Jesus in Galilee, "which came down from heaven: if any man shall eat of this bread he shall live forever, and the bread that I will give is My flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."

"He took bread" at the Holy Supper in Jerusalem and brake it and gave to them and said "Take, eat, this is My Body."

The crowd has departed, the little intimate circle of disciples, friends, brethren remains; with those who believe on Him Jesus shares His last meal.

In the solemn leave-taking Jesus reveals Himself as the Broken Bread.

Jesus is vividly conscious in those last hours that He is the Father's gift to the world, that in Him the Father is giving to the utmost, giving sacrificially, giving as the supreme expression of His love: His beloved Son.

The daily bread is the gift that reveals His care of the family.

The bread of His word is the gift that reveals His concern for the ordered and harmonious life within the family.

The gift of His Son Jesus Christ opens up the family circle to those who receive Him and believe on Him, Jesus as the bread of life sustains the faith by which the personal relation of the sons to the Father is maintained.

The broken bread which gives life to the world nourishes and sustains the life of love within the family circle, a circle which death is powerless to break for He that eateth the bread that is broken shall never die.

Jesus still feeds the multitudes. We are thinking of the great brotherhood movements throughout the world, which directly or indirectly owe their life and inspiration to Him, who is the bread of life.

Jesus still feeds with broken bread the smaller circles which in remembrance of Him gather round the family table where faith is strengthened, hope revived and love—which binds the children in holy fellowship with each other and in communion with the Father, makes the hearts of the children as one.

The family of God as often as it gathers round the Lord's Table bears witness to the world that the claim of Jesus to be the "bread of life" is justified by the experience of those who feed on Him in their hearts by faith and live.

CABINET CRISIS.

MOMENTOUS DEBATE.

RUSSIAN TREATY FRICITION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 7. Parliament, which should have adjourned yesterday, was forced to meet to-day in consequence of vigorous Conservative and Liberal opposition to the Russian treaty yesterday.

The Government will probably resign if defeated as a result of the debate on the Russian Treaty to-day.

At the outset of the debate to-day the Opposition secured the ruling of the Speaker that the abortive draft treaty upon which the Russian negotiations broke down must be published.

Sir R. Horne evoked angry Ministerial cries and Opposition cheers by urging that the agreed draft treaty should not be signed till Parliament reassembled.

Mr. MacDonald said he wished to sign the Treaty to-day.

PREMIER'S PLEA.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that the signature of the Treaty did not involve the sanction of the Commons. The Government pledged themselves to produce the Treaties and lay them before Parliament for acceptance or rejection. The Government was anxious that not a clause, provision or line of the Treaties should be operative until the House had sanctioned them. The House in fairness ought to allow the Agreement to be signed; otherwise an extraordinary intolerable precedent would be established. He could not assent to this. The Opposition was unable to point to a single thing that could come into operation as a result of the mere signature.

LIBERALS CONFER.

The whole of the Liberal front bench, including Mr. Lloyd George, left the House, presumably to consult together regarding their attitude.

Mr. MacDonald, after pointing out that the House had to accept or reject the Lausanne Treaty as it stood, gave a pledge that the Government would not follow the Lausanne precedent and would not insert a clause, that every word, line and provision in the present treaty must be accepted *en bloc* or rejected altogether. The House could amend, consider, pass or reject what had been done.

He particularly urged the Conservatives not rashly, on the last day of the session, to set a precedent for negotiations.

LABOUR REJOINER.

Mr. Morel said the whole of the Labourites enthusiastically supported Mr. MacDonald in refusing to be placed in a position of inferiority in the negotiations compared to his predecessors, and characterised Mr. Lloyd George's attitude in attacking the Treaty and pretending to sympathise with the Russian people as revolting.

TREATY CAN BE AMENDED. Sir Robert Horne said the world's belief that the signature of the British Ministers should be confirmed by a Commons obviously did not appertain in the case of a majority Government.

Mr. MacDonald interrupted, pointing out that he pledged that this Treaty could be amended. Mr. Jowett (Liberal), while criticising the Treaty, indicated that the Liberals were unlikely to support the Conservatives' effort to delay the signature.

Mr. MacDonald then left the House.

Mr. Clynes asserted that the constitutional right of Government was to complete the initial stage of an honest endeavour to restore Anglo-Russian relations, and appeal to the Commons for discussion.

DEBATE FIZZLES OUT.

Later. The Russian debate fizzled out when Mr. Lloyd George supported

LOST PROPELLER BLADE.

S.S. ARCHER LAID UP.

(Reuter's Service.)

Port Said, August 7. The American steamer S.S. "Archer" from Singapore for London and New York lost a blade of her propeller. After a survey she was advised to lay up for permanent repairs before leaving Egypt.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, August 7. The Army Air Service has ordered the fliers to remain at Reykjavik until weather conditions assure a reasonably safe passage to Greenland.

WORLD'S SILVER.

(Reuter's Service.)

Salt Lake City, August 7. Three quarters of the world's silver producers were represented at a conference convened here for the purpose of organising to end the depression in silver and to expand the market. The committee adopted tentative plans for the perfection of an organisation to act in conjunction with the Government.

the appeal of Mr. Clynes to discuss an adjournment.

SCORN IN COMMONS.

A scornful reception has been given to the proposed Anglo-Soviet treaties both inside the House of Commons and outside. Mr. Ponsonby's speech was several times interrupted by derisive laughter.

Mr. Lloyd George's unsparring denunciation of the Treaty which he described as a fake, finds considerable though apparently not unanimous party support. The Conservatives, contrariwise, are united in condemnation. An adjournment of the debate was pressed to enable Mr. MacDonald to attend to adjourn the House to-day. A peculiar fact was that subsequent to the Ponsonby speech in the Commons Lord Haldane questioned Lord Curzon in the Lords, and he professed ignorance of any agreement having been reached. The Government's only friends in the morning Press are the "Daily News," which is mildly sympathetic, and the "Daily Herald," which is in high feather.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE. The official announcement of the failure of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations on Tuesday was followed by an official announcement of success yesterday, but when Mr. Ponsonby stated the terms of the agreement surprise was succeeded by mystification. Parliament had met for the penultimate day of a remarkable session under the impression that the Russian Conference, after its final all-night session, had resulted in a hopeless breakdown. Suddenly Mr. Clynes announced early in the evening that an agreement had been reached and signed. The House gasped. Mr. Clynes' statement was subsequently denied and re-affirmed in the lobbies. Messages flew between the House of Commons and the Foreign Office. A report came back that the resumed Conference was still sitting and that a conclusion had not been reached. Later in the evening, Mr. Ponsonby arrived at the House from Whitehall and announced an agreement had been reached. It had been a race against time. He was obviously ill at ease in explaining the nature of the preliminary agreements designed to lead ultimately to the agreements.

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Photo by Central News. Block by Nam Sun.
The Duke of York inspected the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in Hyde Park. Our photo shows Mr. Ho Kom-tong and the Earl of Meath chatting together.



Photo by Central News. Block by Nam Sun.
La Argentina, the wonderful Spanish dancer who is paying her first visit to London, is here seen giving an illustration of her delightful art in a London garden. Her Castilian father and her Andalusian mother are famous teachers of dancing. At fourteen La Argentina was prima ballerina at the Madrid Opera House.

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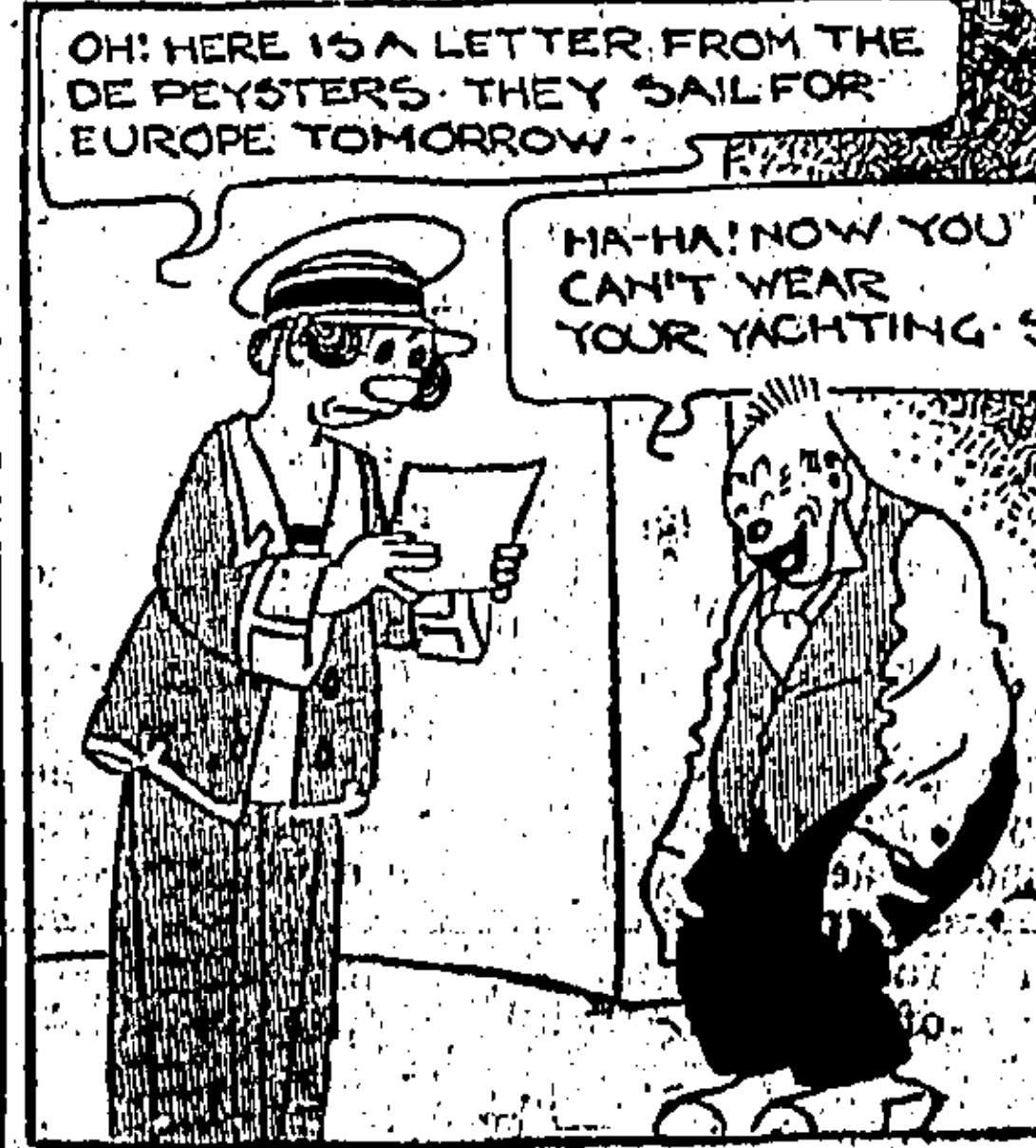
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